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SYSTEMS BULLETIN 2

6600

6400



CONTROL DATA
CORPORATION

6600

6400/6600

SYSTEMS BULLETIN

2

ERRATA

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|-----------|--|
| Page 5, 9 | - Insert Title at head of Table. |
| Page 12 | - Delete entire page. |
| Page 58 | - Move entire page to bottom of Page 64. |
| Page 65 | - Third sentence from end, read:
"PERT TIME is <u>now</u> ready for job execution." |
| Page 73 | - Following "10-1 10.1" insert <u>all</u> of Page 74. |

29 June 1966

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INTRODUCTION

6400/6600 Systems Availability Report

The systems listed below are currently available from Program Distribution in Palo Alto. Please submit requests along with the correct number of magnetic tapes to your local CONTROL DATA representative.

<u>System</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>*Tapes Required</u>		<u>Maint. Doc. Available</u>	<u>Price Per Copy</u>
		Standard Package	Assembly Listing		
Chippewa Operating System** (Specify 3000 or 6000 controllers)	1.1	1	1		
FORTRAN**	1.1	0	0		
ASCENT**	1.1	0	0	X	5.20
CDCKWIC	1.1	1		X	.75
MATRIX ALGEBRA SUBROUTINES	1.0	0			
PERT TIME	1.0	1		X	1.50

*Tapes required. The column headed Standard Package shows the number of tapes required by Program Distribution before requests for a system can be honored. If this column is 0, the system is normally released as a card deck. The column headed Assembly Listing indicates the number of tapes required if the requester desires a list tape. Listings are not sent unless they are specifically requested and a tape is furnished. The tape requirements do not apply to requesters outside the domestic marketing area. All tapes are one-half inch wide.

**The system library and source are distributed on one reel of tape which contains seven files. File one is the 3000 or 6000 (tape controllers) binary system library; file two contains the ASCENT COSY source; file three contains the FORTRAN COSY source; file four contains the FORTRAN object library COSY source; file five contains the UTILITY programs COSY source; file six contains the Central Memory Resident COSY source; and file seven contains the PPU programs COSY source.

6000

LIBRARY PREPARATION

The master tape for this release contains seven binary files.

- FILE 1. 3000 system binary or 6000 system binary
- FILE 2. ASCENT COSY
- FILE 3. FORTRAN COSY
- FILE 4. FORTRAN object library COSY
- FILE 5. Utility Programs COSY
- FILE 6. Central Memory Resident COSY
- FILE 7. PPU programs COSY

CENTRAL MEMORY RESIDENT (CMR)

A COSY deck of CMR has been included in this release (File 6). CMR is now composed of sixteen elements contained in one COSY program.

	<u>Location (octal)</u>	
1. POINTERS	0-30	
2. DATE LINE	31-36	Preset in CMR
3. START	37-57	
4. PPCOM	60-177	
5. CPAREA	200-1777	
6. CPRES	2000-2077	
7. EST	2100-2177	
8. CLD	2200-2377	
9. PLD	2400-2477	
10. TRT0	2500-2577	
11. TRT1	2600-2677	
12. TRT2	2700-2777	
13. TRT3	3000-3077	
14. TRT4	3100-3177	
15. FNT/FST	aaaa-3777	
16. DFB	4000-4777	

aaaa may vary from 2600 to 3200 depending on the number of disks in the system. Each disk requires a 100₈ word TRT (TRT0, TRT1, TRT2, TRT3, TRT4). When the system contains fewer than 5 disks, the origin of FNT/FST may be moved back into the space reserved for the unused TRT tables.

EQUIPMENT STATUS TABLE (EST)

The format of EST for 6000 equipment is as follows:

z	00cc	e0uu	o	h	x000
48	36	24	23	12	0

z=2000 Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero.

=0000 Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment in the system. The remaining bytes are significant.

cc Channel on which the equipment is attached.

e 6000 synchronizer number.

uu Unit number

o On/off bit; 0 indicates off, 1 indicates on. This bit can be changed with the ONnn/OFFnn statements from the console.

h Equipment type in display code:

 DA Channel 0 disk unit

 DB Channel 1 disk unit

 DC Channel 2 disk unit

 DD Channel 3 disk unit

 DE Channel 4 disk unit

 CR Card reader

 CP Card punch

 DS Display console

 LP Line printer

 MT 607 magnetic tape

 WT 626 magnetic tape

x Zero indicates 6000 equipment.

The format of EST for 3000 equipment has changed to allow for multi-channel controllers. The only equipment drivers presently taking advantage of more than one channel are the tape drivers. All 3000 drivers are changed to expect the new format:

Z	BB AA	DD CC	O HH	SEUU
---	-------	-------	------	------

where Z = 2000 Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero. (12 bits)

= 0000 Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment.

AA, BB, CC, DD are channels connected. (6 bits each)

O is the on/off bit. (1 bit)

HH is the equipment type (11 bits) in display code as listed above.

S is the 6681 number. (3 bits)

E is the equipment number. (3 bits)

UU is the unit number. (6 bits)

SYSTEM FILE

The system file includes all parts of the release. Two types of system files are being released; one type for installations with 3000 series tape controllers, the other for installations with 6000 series controllers. 3000 series versions of BOOT and LOADER replace LOADER-6000 for installations with 3000 series tapes.

The only modifications which may be necessary to the system file are changes to the Equipment Status Table (EST). Memory size is automatically assigned by MTR at dead start time. The EST modifications may be made in a number of ways.

1. Changing EST (locations 2100-2200) from the console after dead start.
2. Using Octal Correction Cards to modify EST with a deck similar to the following:

REQUEST TAPE1.	(assign system tape)
REQUEST TAPE2.	(assign unit for new tape)
REWIND (TAPE1)	
REWIND (TAPE2)	
COPYBR (TAPE1,TAPE2,4)	(6000 installations - copy 3 records)
RBR,1.	
LOC.	
WBR,2.	
COPYBF (TAPE1,TAPE2)	
REWIND (TAPE2)	
CATALOG (TAPE2)	
record separator card (7, 8, 9 punch in column 1)	
(octal corrections for EST)	
file separator card (6, 7, 8, 9 punch in column 1)	
3. Use CMR from COSY file with appropriate modification cards.
4. Two versions of ASCENT have been provided on the system tape. One has a symbol table of length 6000_{10} to provide a means of assembling large programs such as RUN. This version is called by the name ASCENTR, and a field length of at least 55000_8 must be specified on the JOB card. The other version has a symbol table of length 1200_{10} , is called by the name ASCENT, and requires a field length of only 37000_8 . See the ASCENT description for assembly instructions to produce ASCENTR.

RECORD	LENGTH	PACKAGE	CKSUM	LENGTH
1	243	LOADER	1571	243
2	274	"		
3	734	DSD	3136	734
4	750	HTR	2507	750
5	5000	CMR	7437	5000
6	1614	ACOS	1433	105
		ALOG	4270	42
		ALOG10	0473	44
		ASIN	1274	77
		ATAN	3311	64
		COS	2524	56
		DVCHK	0744	10
		END	2233	62
		EXIT	6321	61
		EXP	7701	42
		IBAIE	0206	22
		OVERFL	1221	7
		PAUSE	6110	23
		RBAIE	1022	14
		RBAREX	7635	135
		REMARK	5937	14
		SIN	6726	56
		SLITE	5420	17
		SLITET	5402	22
		SQRT	6262	32
		SSHTCH	7246	22
		START	4272	10
		STOP	4730	62
		TAN	3274	75
		TANH	4171	51
		TIME	4612	26
		"		
7	4543	1AJ	4204	106
		1BJ	3644	131
		1LJ	2006	207
		1OT	1613	253
		1RO	5301	126
		2BD	1432	121
		2BP	2632	114
		2CF	0555	54
		2DF	0274	70
		2DT	6025	46
		2RC	2702	204
		2RU	0161	117
		2SD	5224	71
		2TB	2503	156
		2TJ	1326	122
		2TR	1206	230
		2TS	4366	372
		2TW	4141	227
		2WD	0757	125
		7DP	1073	34
		7TP	5157	40
		CHK	4643	27
		CIO	7263	74
		CLL	6154	172
		CLS	1614	135
		EXU	0721	116
		MSG	2222	26
		"		
8	1240	007	6117	1240

CATALOG OF 3000 SERIES CONTROLLERS BINARY SYSTEM

9	45	1C0	3565	45
10	122	1DF	5415	122
11	22	1DS	6234	22
12	16	1FM	2261	16
13	114	1LT	2603	114
14	16	1PL	2173	16
15	242	1PO	6600	242
16	114	1RF	7006	114
17	152	1RJ	6205	152
18	146	1TD	2725	146
19	134	2BT	6543	134
20	51	2EF	5240	51
21	211	2LP	1724	211
22	223	2PC	3652	223
23	203	2RT	5306	203
24	200	2WT	1621	200
25	236	3OT	7007	236
26	34	CPL	2214	34
27	1205	DIS	7354	1205
28	356	DMP	0365	356
29	26	MLP	3751	26
30	102	LBC	6135	102
31	157	LOC	7374	157
32	61	PBC	2402	61
33	154	PBS	7765	154
34	33	RBR	1705	33
35	22	RFL	5523	22
36	34	SOS	3363	34
37	16	YIM	6361	16
38	34	WBR	7245	34
39	0			
40	62	ACQOER	1527	62
41	105	ATAN2	5456	105
42	140	BACKSP	6433	140
43	224	BUFFEI	4137	224
44	213	BUFFEO	4657	213
45	30	CABS	1332	30
46	34	CBALEX	1405	34
47	124	CCOS	6437	124
48	116	CEXP	7213	116
49	51	CHAIN	4620	51
50	134	CLQG	7673	134
51	124	CSIN	4642	124
52	40	CSORT	1112	40
53	14	DABS	4655	14
54	155	DATAN	4140	155
55	156	DATAN2	4044	156
56	225	DBADEX	2632	225
57	26	DBALEX	6046	26
58	224	DBAREX	6646	224
59	11	DBLE	1162	11
60	154	DCOS	3703	154
61	121	DEXP	4056	121
62	252	DISPLA	0073	252
63	147	DLOG	4353	147
64	154	DLOG10	0436	154
65	37	DNOD	5267	37
66	17	DSIGN	5300	17
67	154	DSIN	0217	154
68	43	DSORT	5420	43
69	770	DUMP	0765	770
70	125	ENDFIL	7540	125

71	26	IDINT	5630	26
72	117	IFENDF	0765	117
73	211	INPUTB	4361	211
74	1357	INPUTC	3345	1357
75	1243	INPUTS	6335	1243
76	4	IOCHEC	1110	4
77	170	IOCHEK	6751	170
78	114	LENGTH	3764	114
79	5	LOCF	5124	5
80	164	OUTPTB	5455	164
81	1407	OUTPTC	2404	1407
82	1303	OUTPTS	4634	1303
83	735	PDUHP	0016	735
84	14	RANF	7006	14
85	221	RBADEX	4323	221
86	135	REWIND	3477	135
87	23	SECONU	5277	23
88	15	SNGL	7546	15
89	4	SYSTEM	4255	4
90	5	XLUCF	4571	5
91	35	BKSP	2446	35
92	267	CATALOG	0705	267
93	100	COPY	4306	100
94	47	COPYBF	7004	47
95	47	COPYBK	6020	47
96	47	COPYCF	6704	47
97	47	COPYCR	5720	47
98	120	COPYSBF	2335	120
99	255	COPYX	0677	255
100	21	REWIND	2677	21
101	21	UNLOAD	1216	21
102	502	VERIFY	5643	502
103	10337	ASCENT	6251	10337
104	10337	ASCENTR	0147	10337
105	26461	RUN	7433	26461
106	0			

END OF FILE

RECORD	LENGTH	PACKAGE	CKSUM	LENGTH
1	313	*		
2	734	DSO	3136	734
3	750	MTR	2507	750
4	5000	CMR	7437	5000
5	1614	ACOS	1433	105
		ALOG	4270	42
		ALOG10	0473	44
		ASIN	1274	77
		ATAN	3311	64
		COS	2524	56
		DVCHK	0744	10
		END	2233	62
		EXIT	6321	61
		EXP	7701	42
		IBAIEX	0206	22
		OVERFL	1221	7
		PAUSE	6110	23
		RBAIEX	1022	14
		RBAREX	7635	135
		REMARK	5537	14
		SIN	6726	56
		SLITE	5420	17
		SLITET	5402	22
		SQRT	6262	32
		SSWTCM	7246	22
		START	4272	10
		STOP	4730	62
		TAN	3274	75
		TANH	4171	51
		TIME	4612	26
		*		
6	4543	1AJ	4204	106
		1BJ	3644	131
		1LJ	2006	207
		1OT	1613	253
		1RO	5301	126
		2BO	1432	121
		2BP	2632	114
		2CF	0555	54
		2DF	0274	70
		2DT	6025	46
		2RC	2702	204
		2RD	0161	117
		2SD	5224	71
		2TB	2503	156
		2YJ	1326	122
		2TR	1206	230
		2TS	4366	372
		2TW	4141	227
		2W0	0757	125
		7DP	1073	34
		7TP	5157	40
		CHK	4643	27
		CIO	7263	74
		CLL	6154	172
		CLS	1614	135
		EXU	0721	116
		MSG	2222	26
		*		
7	1240	007	6117	1240
d	45	1CO	3565	45

CATALOG OF 6000 SERIES CONTROLLERS BINARY SYSTEM

9	122	1DF	5415	122
10	22	1DS	6234	22
11	16	1FM	2261	16
12	114	1LY	2603	114
13	16	1PL	2173	16
14	242	1PO	6600	242
15	114	1RF	7006	114
16	152	1RI	6205	152
17	146	1TD	2725	146
18	134	2BT	6543	134
19	51	2EF	5240	51
20	211	2LP	1724	211
21	223	2PC	3652	223
22	203	2RT	5306	203
23	200	2WT	1621	200
24	236	3OT	7007	236
25	34	GPL	2214	34
26	1205	DIS	7354	1205
27	356	DMP	0365	356
28	26	HLP	3791	26
29	102	LBC	6135	102
30	157	LOC	7374	157
31	61	PBC	2402	61
32	154	PBS	7765	154
33	33	RBR	1705	33
34	22	RFL	5523	22
35	34	SOS	3363	34
36	16	TIM	6361	16
37	34	WBR	7245	34
38	0			
39	62	ACGOER	1527	62
40	105	ATAN2	5456	105
41	140	BACKSP	6433	140
42	224	BUFFEJ	4137	224
43	213	BUFFEO	4657	213
44	30	CABS	1332	30
45	34	CBAJEX	1405	34
46	124	CCOS	6437	124
47	116	CEXP	7213	116
48	51	CHAIN	4620	51
49	134	CLOG	7673	134
50	124	CSIN	4642	124
51	40	CSQRT	1112	40
52	14	DABS	4655	14
53	155	DATAN	4140	155
54	156	DATAN2	0404	156
55	225	DBADEX	2632	225
56	26	DBAJEX	6046	26
57	224	DBANEX	6646	224
58	11	DBLE	1162	11
59	154	DCOS	3703	154
60	121	DEXP	4056	121
61	252	DISPLA	0073	252
62	147	DLOG	4353	147
63	154	DLOG10	0436	154
64	37	DMOD	5267	37
65	17	DSIGN	5300	17
66	154	DSIN	0217	154
67	43	DSURT	5420	43
68	770	DUMP	0765	770
69	125	ENDFIL	7540	125
70	26	IDINT	5630	26

71	117	IFENDF	0765	117
72	211	INPUT8	4361	211
73	1357	INPUTC	3345	1357
74	1243	INPUTS	6335	1243
75	4	IOCMEC	1110	4
76	170	IOCHEK	6751	170
77	114	LENGTH	3764	114
78	5	LOCF	5124	5
79	164	OUTPT8	5455	164
80	1407	OUTPTC	2404	1407
81	1303	OUTPTS	4634	1303
82	735	PDUMP	0016	735
83	14	RANF	7006	14
84	221	RBADEX	4323	221
85	135	REWIND	3477	135
86	23	SECOND	5277	23
87	15	SNGL	7546	15
88	4	SYSTEM	4255	4
89	5	XLDCF	4571	5
90	35	BKSP	2446	35
91	267	CATALOG	0705	267
92	100	COPY	4306	100
93	47	COPYBF	7004	47
94	47	COPYBR	6020	47
95	47	COPYCF	6704	47
96	47	COPYCR	5720	47
97	120	COPYSBF	2335	120
98	255	COPYX	0677	255
99	21	REWIND	2677	21
100	21	UNLOAD	1216	21
101	502	VERIFY	5643	502
102	10337	ASCENT	6251	10337
103	10337	ASCENTR	0147	10337
104	26461	HUN	7433	26461
105	0			

END OF FILE

```

00,00,23, JOB0000, READ,
00,03,34, JOB0000, PP 191 SEC,
00,03,34, JOB0000, JOB,17,1000,60000,
00,03,43, JOB0000, REQUEST NL1B,
00,03,43, JOB0000, (52 ASSIGNED)
00,03,44, JOB0000, REWIND(NL1B)
00,03,44, JOB0000, COPYBR(INPUT,NL1B)
00,03,57, JOB0000, REWIND(INPUT)
00,03,58, JOB0000, REWIND(NL1B)
00,03,58, JOB0000, COPYBR(INPUT,XX)
00,03,59, JOB0000, VERIFY(INPUT,NL1B)
00,04,15, JOB0000, IVERIFY OK
00,04,16, JOB0000, REWIND(NL1B)
00,04,16, JOB0000, CATALOG(NL1B)
00,04,36, JOB0000, REWIND(NL1B)
00,04,36, JOB0000, CP 002,856 SEC,
00,04,37, JOB0000, PP 049,765 SEC,
CHIPPENAW OPERATING SYSTEM * VERSION 1,1 , JUNE 1966

```


DEAD START PANEL

The dead start panel is set as follows:

	<u>3000 Tape Controller Version</u>	<u>6000 Tape Controller Version</u>
0001	75xx	1410
0002	77xx	73xx
0003	e00u	0006
0004	77xx	75xx
0005	0010	7113
0006	77xx	0000
0007	1400	77xx
0010	74xx	206u
0011	2001	77xx
0012	0000	202u
0013	71xx	74xx
0014	0000	71xx

where e= controller number, u= unit number, and xx= channel number on which the system tape is mounted. (For 3000 systems, xx may only be channels 12 or 13.)

COSY FILES

The COSY files contain new binary COSY decks for all programs in the release. The COSY decks contain new sequence numbers.

Each COSY file is recorded in odd (binary) parity. Each program comprises one logical record. ASCENT is used to assemble the programs. COPYBR and COBYBF may be used to position the tape for assembling selected programs from the COSY tape.

Examples:

1. To assemble the 6th COSY file from the master tape, generating listings and binary deck:

JOB1, 5, 500, 40000.

REQUEST COSY.

REWIND (COSY)

COPYBF (COSY, XX, 5) skip 1st 5 files

ASCENT (L, 0, PA, 0, 0, COSY)

record separator card (7, 8, 9 punch in column 1)

COSY

record separator card

As many COSY and record separator cards as routines to be assembled.

COSY

.

.

.

record separator card

COSY

record separator card

COSY

file separator card (6, 7, 8, 9 punch in column 1)

2. To assemble and list the second and fifth programs from the 6th file of the master tape.

JOB2,5,500,40000.

REQUEST COSY.

REWIND (COSY)

COPYBF (COSY,XX,5)

COPYBR (COSY,XX)

(skip over first program)

ASCENT (L,0,0,0,0,COSY)

(assemble second program)

record separator card

COSY

file separator card

JOB2,5,500,40000.

REQUEST COSY.

COPYBR (COSY,XX,2)

(skip over third and fourth programs)

ASCENT (L,0,0,0,0,COSY)

(assemble fifth program)

record separator card

COSY

file separator card

Note that these jobs must be run serially.

3. To copy and verify the release tape. The new system binary file will be cataloged after the verification.

JOB3,5,500,40000.

REQUEST OLD.

REQUEST NEW.
 REWIND (OLD)
 REWIND (NEW)
 COPYBF (OLD,NEW,7)
 REWIND (OLD)
 REWIND (NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 VERIFY (OLD,NEW)
 REWIND (NEW)
 CATALOG (NEW)
 record separator card
 file separator card

The records contained on each of the COSY files are listed below.

File 2: ASCENT

1. ASCENT

File 3: FORTRAN

1. RUN

File 4: FORTRAN Object Library

1. ACGOER	13. CCOS	25. DBAREX
2. ACOS	14. CEXP	26. DBLE
3. ALOG	15. CHAIN	27. DCOS
4. ALOG10	16. CLOG	28. DEXP
5. ASIN	17. COS	29. DISPLA
6. ATAN	18. CSIN	30. DLOG
7. ATAN2	19. CSQRT	31. DLOG10
8. BACKSP	20. DABS	32. DMOD
9. BUFFEI	21. DATAN	33. DSIGN
10. BUFFEO	22. DATAN2	34. DSIN
11. CABS	23. DBADEX	35. DSQRT
12. CBAIEX	24. DBAIEX	36. DUMP

File 4: FORTRAN Object Library (Continued)

37. DVCHK	51. LOCF	65. SIN
38. END	52. OUTPTB	66. SLITE
39. ENDFIL	53. OUTPTC	67. SLITET
40. EXIT	54. OUTPTS	68. SNGL
41. EXP	55. OVERFL	69. SQRT
42. IBAIEX	56. PAUSE	70. SSWTCH
43. IDINT	57. PDUMP	71. START
44. IFENDF	58. RANF	72. STOP
45. INPUTB	59. RBADEX	73. SYSTEM
46. INPUTC	60. RBAIEX	74. TAN
47. INPUTS	61. RBAREX	75. TANH
48. IOCHECK	62. REMARK	76. TIME
49. IOCHK	63. REWINM	77. XLOC
50. LENGTH	64. SECOND	

Note: There is an erroneous zero length record between DSIGN and DSIN in File 4.

File 5: Utility Programs

1. BKSP
2. CATALOG
3. COPY
4. COPYBF
5. COPYBR
6. COPYCF
7. COPYCR
8. COPSBF
9. COPYX
10. REWIND
11. UNLOAD
12. VERIFY

File 6: Central Memory Resident

1. A listing of CMR follows.

EU 0

ASCENT = VERSION 1,1

PAGE NO,

2

```

ASCENT CHN      1      11 JUNE 66, RON ZEILINGER 00001
***** 00002
CHN == CENTRAL MEMORY RESIDENT 00003
***** 00004
ALL CENTRAL MEMORY TABLES ARE POSITIONED 00005
AND POINTERS ARE SET ACCORDING TO 00006
THE STARTING ADDRESSES SET BELOW == 00007
***** 00008
CPAREA EQU 2000H ,CONTROL POINT AREAS 00009
CPRES EQU 2000H ,CP RESIDENTS 00010
EST EQU 2100H ,ED1PMENT STATUS TABLE 00011
CLD EQU 2200H ,CENTRAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY 00012
PLD EQU 2400H ,PERIPHERAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY 00013
TRT0 EQU 2500H ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 0 00014
FNT EQU 3200H ,FILE NAME + STATUS TABLE 00015
DFB EQU 4000H ,DAYFILE BUFFER 00016
HSL EQU 5000H ,RESIDENT CP SUBROUTINE LIBRARY 00017
HPL EQU 7000H ,RESIDENT PERIPHERAL LIBRARY 00018
***** 00019
DFBIN EQU DFB+3 ,INPUT POINTER FOR DFB 00020
TRT1 EQU TRT0+1000H ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 1 00021
TRT2 EQU TRT1+1000H ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 2 00022
TRT3 EQU TRT2+1000H ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 3 00023
TRT4 EQU TRT3+1000H ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 4 00024
LTK EQU 7777H ,LAST TRACK NO. (DISK POSITION) 00025
SLOT EQU 1000H ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR OUTER ZONE HALF=TRACKS 00026
SL17 EQU 0062H ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR INNER ZONE HALF=TRACKS 00027
***** 00028
POINTERS TO CM TABLES 00029
***** 00030
D18/CHN,N42/5000H ,SYSTEM LABEL -- CHN 00031
A12/HPL , LOC, 1 = RPL POINTER 00032
A12/PLD,A12/TRT0 , LOC, 2 = PLD POINTER 00033
A12/DFB,A12/DFBIN,A12/DFH,A12/RSL , DFB POINTER 00034
A12/FNT,A12/DFH , LOC, 4 = FNT POINTER 00035
A12/EST,A12/CLD , LOC, 5 = EST POINTER 00036
A12/HSL,A12/HPL , LOC, 6 = RSL POINTER 00037
A12/CLD,A12/PLD , LOC, 7 = CLD POINTER 00038
A12/TRT0,A12/LTRK,A24/SLOT,A12/SL12, TRT DISK 0 00039
A12/TRT1,A12/LTRK,A24/SLOT,A12/SL12, TRT DISK 1 00040
A12/TRT2,A12/LTRK,A24/SLOT,A12/SL12, TRT DISK 2 00041
A12/TRT3,A12/LTRK,A24/SLOT,A12/SL12, TRT DISK 3 00042
A12/TRT4,A12/LTRK,A24/SLOT,A12/SL12, TRT DISK 4 00043
HSSL 3 ,CHANNEL STATUS TABLE (CST) 00044
N12/3 ,STATUS FOR PSEUDO-CONTROL POINT 0 00045
U42/MONITOR ,JOB NAME FOR CONTROL PT, 0 00046
HSSL 5 ,JULE TIMES 00047
N12/1 ,INITIAL P ADDR, FOR SIMULATOR 00048
* 00,00,00,* ,TIME (HR,MIN,SEC) 00049
* CHIPPEWA OPERATING SYSTEM + VERSION 1,1 , JUNE + 00050

```

```

000000 03122000000000000000
000001 70000000000000000000
000002 24002500000000000000
000003 40004000400000000000
000004 32004000003000000000
000005 21002200000000000000
000006 50007300000000000000
000007 22002400000000000000
000008 25007777000000100062
000009 26007777000000100062
000010 27007777000000100062
000011 30007777000000100062
000012 31007777000000100062
000013 32007777000000100062
000014 33007777000000100062
000015 00000000000000000000
000016 00000000000000000000
000017 101101124172000000
000018 00000000000000000000
000019 00000000000000000000
000020 00000000000000000000
000021 00000000000000000000
000022 00000000000000000000
000023 00000000000000000000
000024 00000000000000000000
000025 00000000000000000000
000026 00000000000000000000
000027 00000000000000000000
000028 00000000000000000000
000029 00000000000000000000
000030 00000000000000000000
000031 00000000000000000000
000032 00000000000000000000
000033 00000000000000000000

```


ED	0	ASCENT CMH	ASCENT = VERSION 1.1	PAGE NO,	4
002022	0412000000	ENTRY	EQ H1=B2,EXIT	00109	
002023	0730002025		S87 = 1	00110	
	0150777775		NG B3,DOWN	00111	
002024	57127		S85 = #2	00112	
	56225		SA1 B2=B7	00113	
	0200002026		SA2 B2=B5	00114	
002025	66577	DOWN	JP LOOP	00115	
	56110		S85 B7=B7	00116	
	56217		SA1 B1	00117	
			SA2 B1=B7	00118	
002026	54315	LOOP	SA3	00119	
	54425		SA4 A1=B5	00120	
	10610		SA4 A2=B5	00121	
	22702		RX6 X1	00122	
002027	54613		LX7 X2	00123	
	54723		SA6 A1=B3	00124	
	10630		SA7 A2=B3	00125	
	22704		RX6 X3	00126	
002030	54633		LX7 X4	00127	
	54743		SA6 A3=B5	00128	
	0111000004		SA7 A4=B4	00129	
002031	54135		S81 B1=4	00130	
	54245		SA1 A3=B5	00131	
	0/12002026		SA2 A4=B5	00132	
002032	0200000000		LT B1,R2 LOOP	00133	
			JP EXIT	00134	
002033	000000000000000000		BSSZ CPHE\$+40B**	00135	
002040	000000000000000000		VFD N24/2	00136	
002041	000020000000000000		VFD N24/2060B	00137	
002042	000000000000000000		VFD N24/20B	00138	
002043	000000000000000000		BSSZ 15B	00139	
002060	333333000000000000		VFD N18/333333B	00140	
002061	000000000000000000		CUN 0	00141	
002062	040000000000000000		VFD N6/4,N24/2	00142	
002063	000000000000000000		BSSZ EST**	00143	
				00144	
				00145	
				00146	

20

ED 0	ASCENT CHH	ASCENT = VERSION 1,1	PAGE NO,	6
002106	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00204
002107	0000001300003200700	VFD A12/IN,A12/CPCH,N12/0,D12/CP,A12/CPEQ	CARD PUNCH	00205
002110	0000001070004230000	VFD A12/IN,A12/DSIC,A12/DSYN,D12/DS	DISPLAY SCOPE	00206
002111	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00207
002112	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00208
002113	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00209
002114	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00210
002115	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00211
002116	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00212
002117	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00213
002120	00000011000014200000	VFD A12/IN,A12/LP1C,N12/0,D12/LP,A12/LP1E	LINE PRINTER 1	00214
002121	00000011000014200700	VFD A12/IN,A12/LP2C,N12/0,D12/LP,A12/LP2E	LINE PRINTER 2	00215
002122	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00216
002123	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00217
002124	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00218
002125	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00219
002126	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00220
002127	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00221
002130	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00222
002131	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00223
002132	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00224
002133	20000000000000000000	VFC A12/OUT		00225
002134	20000000000000000000	VFC A12/OUT		00226
002135	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00227
002136	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00228
002137	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00229
002140	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00230
002141	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00231
002142	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00232
002143	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00233
002144	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00234
002145	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00235
002146	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00236
002147	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00237
002150	00000012000015240500	VFD A12/IN,A12/MTCH,N12/0,D12/MT,A12/MT1E	MAG, TAPE 1	00238
002151	00000012000015240501	VFD A12/IN,A12/MTCH,N12/0,D12/MT,A12/MT2E	MAG, TAPE 2	00239
002152	00000012000015240502	VFD A12/IN,A12/MTCH,N12/0,D12/MT,A12/MT3E	MAG, TAPE 3	00240
002153	00000012000015240503	VFD A12/IN,A12/MTCH,N12/0,D12/MT,A12/MT4E	MAG, TAPE 4	00241
002154	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00242
002155	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00243
002156	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00244
002157	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00245
002160	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00246
002161	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00247
002162	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00248
002163	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00249
002164	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00250
002165	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00251
002166	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00252
002167	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00253
002170	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00254
002171	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00255
002172	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00256
002173	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00257
002174	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00258
002175	20000000000000000000	VFD A12/OUT		00259

ED 0 ASCENT CMK ,

ASCENT = VERSION 1,1

PAGE NO, 7

002176 20000000000000000000
002177 20000000000000000000

002200 00000000000000000000

002400 00000000000000000000

002500 00000000000000000000

003200 04013106111405000020
003201 00000000000000000000

004000 55333357333357333357
004001 55040501044023240122
004002 24550000000000000000
004003 00000000000000000000

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

```
VFD A12/OUT ; 00260
VFD A12/OUT ; 00261
; 00262
; CLD -- CENTRAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY 00263
; 00264
ORG CLD ; 00265
BSSZ PLD== ; 00266
; 00267
; PLD -- PERIPHERAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY 00268
; 00269
ORG PLD ; 00270
BSSZ TR10== ; 00271
; 00272
; TR10 -- TRACK RESERVATION TABLE FOR DISK 0 00273
; FOLLOWED BY TR11, TR12, TR13, TR14 00274
; ONE TABLE FOR EACH DISK REQUIRES 100B WORDS 00275
; 00276
ORG TR10 ; 00277
BSSZ FNT== ; 00278
; 00279
; FNT/FST == FILE NAME + STATUS TABLES 00280
; 00281
ORG FNT ; 00282
VFD D42/DAYFILE,N10/20B ,1ST ENTRY = DAYFILE 00283
BSSZ DFH== ; 00284
; 00285
; DFH -- DAYFILE BUFFER 00286
; 00287
ORG DFH ; 00288
DPC = 00,00,00, DEAD=STAR* ,INITIAL DAYFILE ENTRY 00289
; 00290
VFD D12/T,,N48/D, 00291
BSSZ HSL== ; 00292
END CMK ;
```

File 7: Peripheral Processor (PPU)

1. BOOT - 3X2X	26. 1AJ	51. 2RD
2. CHK	27. 1BJ	52. 2RT - 6000
3. CIO	28. 1CO - 3256	53. 2SD
4. CLL	29. 1DF	54. 2TB - 3X2X
5. CLS	30. 1DS	55. 2TJ
6. CPL	31. 1FM	56. 2TR - 3X2X
7. DIS	32. 1LJ - 3447	57. 2TS
8. DMP	33. 1LT	58. 2TW - 3X2X
9. DSD	34. 1OT	59. 2WD
10. EXU	35. 1PL	60. 2WT - 6000
11. HLP	36. 1PO - 3446	61. 3OT - 3256
12. LBC	37. 1RF	62. 7DP
13. LDR - 3X2X	38. 1RI	63. 7TP - 3X2X
14. LDR - 6000	39. 1RO	
15. LOC	40. 1TD	
16. MSG	41. 2BD	
17. MTR	42. 2BP	
18. PBC - 3446	43. 2BT - 6000	
19. PBS - 3446	44. 2CF	
20. RBR	45. 2DF	
21. RFL	46. 2DT	
22. SOS	47. 2EF	
23. TIM	48. 2LP - 3256	
24. WBR	49. 2PC - 3446	
25. 007	50. 2RC - 3447	

Note: There is an erroneous zero length record between 7DP and 7TP - 3X2X in File 7.

SYSTEM DECK/TAPE

The following describes a system deck/tape prepared for a 6400/6600 computer using 3000 series tape controllers. Record numbers in this discussion are valid for a system deck/tape with 6000 series tape controllers if all such record numbers are decreased by one. This is necessary since the 6000 controller version does not need the first logical record.

A system deck/tape consists of six sections: LDR/PPR, DSD, and MTR; CMR; RSL; RPL; PLD; CLD. A brief description of each section follows:

LDR/PPR, DSD, MTR

The first four logical records on the system deck/tape, in order, must be the system tape loader occupying logical records 1 and 2 (LDR/PPR), the system display routine (DSD), and the monitor routine (MTR).

CMR

Logical record 5, the central memory tables, is transferred to the first 5000₉ words of central memory. CMR contains system tables, pointers to system tables, flags, the Dayfile buffer, system label information, and miscellaneous other items.

RSL and RPL

Logical record 6, the Resident Subroutine Library, and logical record 7, the Resident Peripheral Library, contain the central processor routines (RSL) and the peripheral processor routines (RPL) to be stored in central memory. The length of each of these records is the sum of the field lengths of the individual routines contained in it plus one. All the routines in each logical record are filed alphabetically. Each of the two logical records is terminated by a zero word (card with 3,7,9 punch in column 1). This card is then followed by the standard record separator card (7,8,9 punch in column 1).

PLD

Logical records 8 through $8 + n - 1$ (where n is the number of routines) contain the Peripheral Library Directory routines which form PLD, one routine per logical record. Logical record $8 + n$ must be a zero length record to flag the end of the PLD. A zero length record is produced by two consecutive record separator cards.

CLD

Logical records $8 + n + 1$ through $8 + n + m$ (where m is the number of routines in CLD and n is as defined above) contain the Central Library Directory routines which form CLD, one routine per logical record. Logical record $8 + n + m + 1$ must be a zero length record to flag the end of the CLD.

A file separator card (6,7,8,9 punch in column 1) must follow the last record separator card.

BINARY DECK PREPARATION

Assuming binary decks for all programs have been generated, separated, and labelled, the following is the deck structure required in order to generate, verify and catalog the new system tape. If the system does not verify, re-run the job. The catalog should agree with the attached catalog unless the user wishes to alter the contents of RPL, PLD, RSL, or CLD.

```
JOB,17,1000, 60000.
REQUEST NLIB.    (assign tape to write)
REWIND (NLIB)
COPYBF (INPUT,NLIB)  (copy complete system)
REWIND (INPUT)
REWIND (NLIB)
COPYBR (INPUT, XX)  (space over control cards)
VERIFY (INPUT,NLIB)  (verify system)
REWIND (NLIB)
CATALOG (NLIB)  (itemize contents)
REWIND (NLIB)
record separator card (7,8,9 punch in column 1)
LOADER-3000
record separator card } or LOADER-6000
BOOT-3000
record separator card
DSD
record separator card
MTR
record separator card
CMR
record separator card
ACOS
ALOG
.
.
TANH
TIME
```

RSL

zero word terminator card to terminate RSL (3,7,9 punch in column 1)

record separator card

1AJ	}	RPL
1BJ		
.		
.		
EXU		
MSG		

zero word terminator card to terminate RPL(3,7,9 punch in column 1)

record separator card

007	}	PLD
record separator card		
1CO		
record separator card		
.		
.		
TIM		
record separator card		
WBR		
record separator card		

zero length record to terminate PLD

record separator card

ACGOER	}	CLD
record separator card		
ATAN2		
record separator card		
BACKSP		
record separator card		
.		
.		
record separator card		
SYSTEM		
record separator card		
XLOCF		

record separator card	}	CLD (con't)
BKSP		
record separator card		
CATALOG		
record separator card		
COPY		
record separator card		
COPYBF		
record separator card		
COPYBR		
record separator card		
COPYCF		
record separator card		
COPYCR		
record separator card		
COPYSBF		
record separator card		
COPYX		
record separator card		
COSY		
record separator card		
REWIND		
record separator card		
UNLOAD		
record separator card		
VERIFY		
record separator card		
ASCENT		
record separator card		
ASCENTR		
record separator card		
RUN		
record separator card		
zero length record to terminate CLD		
record separator card		
file separator card		

See ASCENT section for preparation of ASCENTR, CMR section for modifying EST.

LIST TAPE

The composite list tape contains the following routines and is written in packed display code:

File 1	ASCENT
File 2	FORTTRAN (RUN)
File 3	FORTTRAN Object Routines
File 4	Utility
File 5	Central Memory Resident (CMR)
File 6	Peripheral Processor (PPU) Routines
File 7	ASCENTR

CHIPPEWA OPERATING SYSTEM VERSION 1.1

NEW FEATURES

Version 1.1 of the Chippewa Operating System contains new features and improvements to old features in the areas of 3000 series drivers, OUTPUT control point, roll-out, roll-in, priority assignment, Dayfile dump, deadstart-restart, dump and others.

1. 3000 Series Drivers

The 3000-series drivers allow the use of features of standard 3000 series controllers which are not available with the 6000 series controllers. These drivers also include improved error handling procedures and more easily handled operator intervention.

1.1 New features—All Operations

- Removal of system hang-ups due to equipment malfunctions. See Section 1.6.
- Provision for peripheral controllers to access from one to four channels.
- Improved message handling. All equipment messages are displayed at the fourth line of the control point. Third line of the control point display contains control cards and job messages and diagnostics as before.
- The EST format for 3000 series peripheral equipment is:

CP	BB AA	DD CC	O HH	SEUU
----	-------	-------	------	------

where CP is the control point assignment (12 bits)
AA, BB, CC, DD are channels connected (6 bits each)
O is the on/off bit (1 bit)
HH is the hardware type (11 bits)
S is the 6681 number (3 bits)
E is the 3000 equipment number (3 bits)
UU is the unit number (6 bits)

1.2 New Features—Card Operations

- Console message to indicate that a card which has caused a compare error should be re-read. See 1.5.
- Offsetting of a card (blank) at the beginning of the punching of a logical record.
- Offsetting and repunching of a card on which a compare error has been detected.
- Ability to punch (on one or more cards) any length line of packed display code. A buffer with more than 80 characters of output is punched on successive cards.
- Ability to punch full 80 column binary cards by using the file name PAB for the card punch.
- Trailing blank bytes are deleted when a Hollerith card is read instead of trailing blank characters.
- In order to check card punch compare errors, the OUT pointer lags one card behind the punch.

1.3 New Features—Tape Operations

- Ability to search file mark forward and reverse. The tape is positioned to the other side of the closest end of file mark in the direction specified by the CIO call code.
- Better control over write parity errors. Bad area of tape erased. See 1.5.
- Termination with a file mark of all tapes written in BCD. Any operation requesting backward motion after a write operation causes a file mark to be written prior to the backward operation.
- Provision for unloading at end of tape and continuing the operation on another tape.

When an end of tape signal is detected after writing a physical record the tape is rewound and unloaded.

The message MT XX END OF TAPE - FILE NAME is displayed for the operator. If another record is to be written, it will be written on unit xx when that unit again becomes ready. Read and write operations are compatible so that the programmer need not be concerned with end of tape.

- Optional density selection by means of the REQUEST or ASSIGN cards.

REQUEST filename, XX.

ASSIGN unit number, filename, XX.

where XX = LO, HI, HY indicating the density of 200, 556 or 800 bpi. If no density is specified when units are assigned or requested (old control cards are valid), the density set by the operator is used.

- BCD read. Physical records are read until buffer is full or end of file sensed. End of file responds with end of record status. The next BCD read responds with end of file status and tape is not moved. This allows BCD tapes to be read at tape speed.

1.4 Error Procedures Requiring No Operator Intervention

Certain errors are processed by the drivers and require no operator intervention. These are:

- Compare error during punch operation. When a compare error occurs the bad card and the card following it are offset. These two cards should be removed from the deck. The proper cards are punched following the offset cards. The message CP XX COMPARE ERROR is entered in the Dayfile.
- Recoverable write parity error on tape. The message MT XX WPE RECOVERED is entered in the Dayfile.
- If, during a backspace operation, load point is encountered unexpectedly, the block count in FST is reset to zero. This condition occurs when a tape has been manually repositioned.

1.5 Error Procedures Requiring Operator Intervention

The following data transmission errors cause a message to be entered in the Dayfile and a message for the operator which requires action on his part:

- Compare error during card read. Message to the Dayfile: CR XX COMPARE ERROR. Message to the operator: CR XX RE-READ LAST 2 CARDS. The operator should reload the last two cards in the output tray of the reader and type X.GO. where X is the control point.

- Binary Card Error

Message to the Dayfile: CR XX BINARY CARD ERROR.

Message to the operator: CR XX RE-READ LAST 2 CARDS.

The operator should reload the last two cards in the output tray and type X.GO. where X is the control point.

- Card jam during card read. Message to the operator: CR XX REREAD LAST CARD. The operator should reload the last card in the output tray and ready the reader. The reading will resume without further action.

- Tape Read Parity Errors

Message to the Dayfile and operator: MT XX PARITY ERROR. Typing X.GO. (where X is the control point) will cause the read data to be accepted as is and the read operation will proceed. (The block on tape was re-read 10 times before the message was displayed.)

- Unrecoverable write parity errors. Message to Dayfile and operator: MT XX WPE UNRECOVERED. Typing X.GO. will allow the operation to proceed ignoring the error on the tape. (It is possible to change the tape at this point.) The following operations are performed to detect unrecoverable write parity errors:

- a. Backspace record
- b. Rewrite record
- c. If no parity error, exit
- d. Backspace record

- e. Rewrite record
- f. If no parity error, exit
- g. Backspace record
- h. Erase bad spot
- i. Write record
- j. Backspace 2 records
- k. Read 1 record
 - 1. If parity error on read, an unrecoverable write parity error is declared.
- m. Read 1 record
- n. If no parity error, exit
- o. If parity error, repeat steps a. through n. once more. Second time through this step causes an unrecoverable parity error to be declared.

1.6 Equipment Malfunction Errors

Equipment malfunction errors may be responded to by dropping the job, changing the equipment code on the controller and/or unit or correcting the condition.

- Equipment not ready. The message EQ XX NOT READY is displayed.
- Equipment cannot be connected. The message EQ XX REJECT is displayed. This error may be caused by (a) controller and/or unit numbers which do not agree with the EST entry (b) equipment malfunction or (c) transmission parity error. If a transmission parity error is indicated at the appropriate controller, the channel should be master cleared to clear the parity error indication by typing MCH XX (where XX is channel number). See section 8.5. After the channel is cleared the operation continues with a reissue of the rejected function.
- No write enable on tape unit. The message MT XX NO WRITE ENABLE is displayed. The appropriate tape with the write ring in may be mounted and the operation will continue.

2. OUTPUT Control Point

The OUTPUT control point provides offline processing for print, punch and other (defined by user) output. Up to six files can be processed simultaneously at the one control point. Storage is assigned based on output devices defined in the Equipment Status Table and equipments are assigned as needed.

2.1 New Features

- Operator control over print and punch.
 - a) Reprint file.
 - b) Stop print or punch operation.
 - c) Suppression of program page control during printing.

- Each punch job is identified by a readable punched card at the beginning of the job.
- Additional file types are defined in FNT.

The format of the low order byte of FNT is:

I		E	F	C
G		X	T	P
1	4	1	3	3

CP control point

FT file type - new types 4=PUNCH, 5=FILM, 7=PLOT.

EX express control point indicator

IG output ignore bit. This bit is not currently being used in this system. It has been specified in anticipation of software to handle remotes.

- Special file names are processed automatically by OUTPUT and must not be assigned to equipment by control card.

OUTPUT directed to the printer

PUNCH directed to the punch - Hollerith format

PUNCHB directed to the punch - Chippewa Binary format

P80C directed to the punch - ASCENT COSY and binary output

2.2 Operator Notes

- The control point display for OUTPUT is as follows:

2. OUTPUT , , , -2---67-

15100, 6100, 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

1. PRINT 2.IDLE 3.PUNCH 4.PRINT 5.PRINT 6.PRINT

JOBNAME JOB0001 JOB0002 JOB0003 JOB0004

Each of the numbers on the third line refer to buffer points. These buffer points are assigned as they are needed. The number of output devices in the Equipment Status Table determines the number of buffer points set up.

Because the assignment is dynamic, each is labeled with the operation is process.

- Control entries. The following entries are used for controlling the OUTPUT operations:

X = CONTROL POINT NUMBER

Y = BUFFER POINT NUMBER

- a) X.ENDY. Terminate operation at Y.
- b) X.REPEATY. Repeat current operation at Y when complete.
- c) X.SUPPRESSY. Suppress page control of printer at Y. If Y = 7 for a and b above, all buffer points will be affected. If Y = 7 for c above all buffer points concerned with printers will be affected. An operation is restarted after an equipment malfunction by typing:

X.REPEATY.

X.ENDY.

- Punch card operations. At the beginning of the punch-out of each card is punched with a visual image of the job name for ease of identification.
- Printer operation. The print file may cause the printer to stop and a message to appear at the fourth line of the control point. The message appears in the form X. LPnn message, where X is the buffer point number and nn is the printer number. After the action specified by the message is taken, the print operation may be resumed by typing X.GO.

2.3 Programmer Notes

For repeat listings or changing of printer forms, the special pseudo format characters PM will cause the printer to stop and the transmission of up to 30 characters following the format characters to the console message area for operator action.

FORTRAN statements to do this would be as follows:

PRINT 10

10 FORMAT (21HPMREPEAT THIS LISTING)

PRINT 11

11 FORMAT (29HPMCHANGE FORMS TO CORP. 345-A)

3. Roll-Out, Roll-In

This feature permits the operator to request that a job which has control of the central processor at a specified control point be "rolled out" so that all of the memory assigned to the job except its control point area is released. Neither the control point nor the equipment assigned to the job is released. Later, the operator can request that the rolled-out job be restored and its execution resumed.

This action is caused by operator messages

X.ROLLOUT.

X.ROLLIN.

where X is the control point number.

4. Priority Assignment

The operator can change the priority of any file or control point from the console.

To change the priority of INPUT/OUTPUT files listed in the H-display the operator types the following:

ENPR,xx,f,y.

where xx is the new priority, and f is the name of the file to be changed. y is I, O, P, indicating input, output, punch file priority is to be changed. If y is not specified only input file priorities may be changed. The file name may be any file in the system (FNT).

The priority of a job at a control point may be changed without using DIS. In this case, the operator types the following:

x.ENPR,yy.

where x is the control point number, and yy is the new priority.

The time limit of a job at a control point may be changed without using DIS. In this case, the operator types the following:

x.ENTL,yyyy.

where x is the control point number, and yyyy is the new time limit in octal number of seconds. The time limit in the control point area is reset.

5. Dayfile Dump

This feature permits the operator to request that the Dayfile be dumped and the disk space released, thus shortening search time through the Dayfile. The operator initiates this action by freeing a control point and typing X.DAYFILE. where X is the control point number. The operator will then be requested to assign an equipment on which to dump the Dayfile. Acceptable equipments are tape, printer, punch. The Dayfile will be copied to the equipment in coded format, the disk space will be released, and the pointers reset to the beginning of the new Dayfile. If the dump is to tape, an end of file mark is written on the tape after the dump and the tape is left positioned after the file mark. Jobs currently in the system will not receive a printout of any messages put in the Dayfile prior to the dumping action. This loss of messages may be avoided by allowing the system to idle down before initiating the dump.

6. Deadstart-Restart

The Deadstart-Restart package provides for restarting the system after the occurrence of non-catastrophic hang-ups.

All files except those of type local are rewound and preserved and all jobs at control points are restarted from their beginnings. The operator procedure is:

- a) A normal deadstart which loads the system in from tape.
- b) When the scope comes up the message RECOVER. is keyed in instead of AUTO.
- c) When CP1 blanks type AUTO.

7. Dump

The DMP. option is changed to dump the control point area in addition to the exchange area.

8. General Improvements

8.1 Use of All Available Disks.

The system uses all available disks. The number of disks available to the system is specified in EST by disks being turned ON. Disks which are turned OFF are not used by the system. Thus, if a user requires the use of an entire disk it should remain OFF. Note that this usage of the ON/OFF flag is different between disk and other equipments. OFF for disk restricts the system from using it. In a multiple disk configuration, the system assigns disks in a cyclic fashion to successive files. This scheme greatly reduces the amount of CPU idle time waiting for disk positioning since all disks may be used simultaneously. Although the system will use all disks, which are turned ON, control cards assigning extra disks such as ASSIGN DB,FILE. may still be used. However, the capacity of DB is no longer the full disk because the system may have used parts of it.

8.2 Storage Move

The storage move program in CPRES located in CMR, locations 2000_g - 2077_g, is improved to reduce the number of hardware conflicts. The new program averages .92 micro-seconds/word versus 1.4 micro-seconds/word used by the old version. This change provides faster CPU throughput since at least two storage moves are required for every job.

8.3 Peripheral Library Loader (PLL)

All PP routines are loaded with PLL. PLL is the general overlay call subroutine in PP resident (PPR) which loads a routine from either RPL or PLD. However, 7DP must stay in RPL in order to handle disk parity errors if they occur without referencing the disk. Therefore, the length of RPL may be reduced to include only 7DP. It should be noted that the pointers at CM locations 000001-000002 must be adjusted when decreasing the size of RPL.

8.4 JOB Card Error

If a job contains a JOB card error or too many control cards, a diagnostic is entered in the Dayfile and reading proceeds to the next job. These errors are diagnosed during the reading of cards; therefore, the only programmer output will be the Dayfile.

8.5 Master Clear

The operator may perform a master clear on a channel.

MCHxx.

where xx is the channel.

8.6 TIME and DATE Statements

The operator statement TIME only resets the current time.

TIME.hh.mm.ss.

where hh.mm.ss are the hours, minutes, seconds for 24 hour clock. Only eight characters may be entered.

The operator may set the date by typing up to 10 characters;

DATE.cccccccc.

where mm/dd/yy is the usual format for giving month, day, and year.

The date is displayed immediately following the time at the top of the left screen.

The operator cannot change the remaining characters of the date line; these are installation parameters for identifying the system.

The complete line is printed as the last line after the Dayfile on all print output.

8.7 DSD Diagnostics

Three messages or diagnostics can appear above the line of keyboard input.

FORMAT ERROR - the keyboard type-in contains a formatting error.

ILLEGAL ENTRY - the keyboard input is totally unrecognizable to the system.

WAIT MTR FCN XX - the system is in step mode (or MTR is busy) and DSD is waiting for MTR when processing the keyboard input. XX is the number of the monitor function.

8.8 H-Display

Punch and common files, in addition to input and output files are displayed by the H-display in DSD.

8.9 Read Buffer Parameter

The Read Buffer Parameter routine (2BP) has been modified to produce the messages:

```
FILE NAME ERROR xxxxxx  
BUFFER ARG ERROR xxxxxx
```

where xxxxxx is the location at which the error occurred.

It has also been modified so that if space is not available in FNT it waits for space instead of aborting the job.

8.10 Monitor (MTR)

Monitor (MTR) has been modified to add the new monitor function 26-reset dayfile pointers.

8.11 2EF

2EF has been modified to give an exchange package dump when an arithmetic error occurs. The messages "ARITH ERROR" and "MODE = x. ADDRESS = yyyyyy" appear in the Dayfile, where x is the exit mode and yyyyyy is the address at which the error occurred.

9. Operating Aids and Restrictions

9.1 Note on Fitting Large Programs into Memory

If a program is too large to fit into memory during normal system operation the following procedure will maximize memory available for loading:

1. Empty all control points by DROPPing everything.
2. 1.READ. get all control cards to the disk
3. 1.DROP.
4. 1.NEXT. initiate execution
5. 1.DROP. after execution terminates
6. AUTO. continue normal operations.

9.2 Note on Assignment of P80C

The I/O within ASCENT conflicts with the punch driver. Hence, P80C must not be assigned to the punch. Instead it should go to the disk where OUTPUT will pick it up and punch it.

9.3 Rollout Restriction

An attempt to roll out a program that has not yet executed in central memory will hang up the control point, and eventually, the system. Once a program has had control in central memory it may be rolled out regardless of its status. The system I/O packages such as PRINT and READ cannot be rolled out.

VERIFY ROUTINE

The Verify Routine has been rewritten. This CP routine is used to compare the contents of one binary file against the contents of another binary file. Appropriate comments regarding a successful or unsuccessful comparison are provided.

VERIFY is called by a control card with the following format:

VERIFY (P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄)

where P₁ and P₂ are the two files to be compared.

P₃ is the number of comment lines of type E to be printed in event of an unsuccessful comparison.

P₄ is the destination file for the comments (normally assigned to OUTPUT)

The parameters from right to left may be truncated at any point and the parameters which are assembled in the routine will be used. The values are

P₁ = FILE1

P₂ = FILE2

P₃ = 1

P₄ = OUTPUT

The following diagnostics are obtainable from VERIFY:

1. "VERIFY OK"

This comment indicates a successful comparison of the two files. This message is also placed in Dayfile.

2. "VERIFY FAILURE"

This comment which is also placed in Dayfile indicates a failure to compare for one of the following reasons.

- The number of logical records in one file does not agree with the number of logical records in the other.
- The number of words in a record of one file does not agree with the number of words in the corresponding record of the other file.
- A word in a record does not compare with the corresponding word in the same record of the other file.

3. "n(10) m(8) EXCESS RECORDS IN FILE (f)"

This comment indicates that there were n more records in the named file, f, than in the other file.

4. "n(10) m(8) EXCESS WORDS IN RECORD p(10) q(8) OF FILE (f)"

This comment indicates that record p of file f contains n words more than the corresponding record of the other file.

5. nnnnnn xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

This comment is printed for each pair of words which are not in agreement. The location n is octal. Each line is identified by a record number.

The field length required to verify two files is approximately 4000₈. Since the buffers are used in a circular fashion, no additional allowance is needed for large records.

PPU ROUTINES - INTERNAL DIFFERENCES

The following lists the differences between version 1.0 and version 1.1 PPU routines.

BOOT	3X2X
	Unchanged from Version 1.0.
CHK	CHECK
	Unchanged from Version 1.0.
CIO	INPUT/OUTPUT
	Rewritten. Search file function for 3X2X tapes has been added.
CLL	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOADER
	Modified to incorporate handling of files on more than one disk.
CLS	LOAD CENTRAL SEGMENT
	Modified to incorporate handling of files on more than one disk.
DIS	JOB DISPLAY
	Allows an extra line in the control point display.
DMP	DUMP
	Modified to incorporate dump of control point area.
DSD	SYSTEM DISPLAY
	Modified to incorporate new console requests. Also modified so that the scope will not black out under Step Mode with the exception that AUTO, RECOVER, ENPR will still cause the blackout.
EXU	EXECUTE
	Modified to incorporate handling of files on more than one disk.
HLP	HELP
	Unchanged from Version 1.0.

LBC LOAD BINARY CORRECTIONS
 Modified to incorporate handling of files on more than one disk.

LDR 3X2X LOADER/PP RESIDENT
 Modified for deadstart recovery.

LDR 6000 LOADER/PP RESIDENT
 Modified for deadstart recovery.

LOC LOAD OCTAL CORRECTIONS
 Modified to incorporate handling of files on more than one disk.

MSG MESSAGE
 Unchanged from Version 1.0.

MTR MONITOR
 Modified to add the new monitor function 26 - reset dayfile pointers.
 The format for the function 26 request is:

26	BT	CT	CS	ST
60				0

26 function
 BT beginning track
 CT current track
 CS current sector
 ST spare track

PAS 3000 PERIPHERAL ASSEMBLER
 Not included in Version 1.1.

PAS 6000 PERIPHERAL ASSEMBLER
 Not included in Version 1.1.

PBC 3446 PUNCH BINARY CARDS
 Modified to use the overlay 2PC

PBC 6000
 Not included in Version 1.1.

PBS 3446
 Modified to recognize the new EST format.

PBS 6000
 Not included in Version 1.1.

RBR	READ BINARY RECORD Unchanged from Version 1.0.
RFL	REQUEST FIELD LENGTH Unchanged from Version 1.0.
SOS	Unchanged from Version 1.0.
TIM	Unchanged from Version 1.0.
WBR	WRITE BINARY RECORD Unchanged from Version 1.0.
007	SIMULATOR Unchanged from Version 1.0.
1AJ	ADVANCE JOB Rewritten to use overlay 2CF.
1BJ	BEGIN JOB Unchanged from Version 1.0.
1DJ	3256 DUMP JOB Not included in Version 1.1. (See OUTPUT)
1DJ	6000 DUMP JOB Not included in Version 1.1. (See OUTPUT)
1DS	ASSIGN DIS Unchanged from Version 1.0.
1LJ	3447 LOAD JOB Modified for improved equipment handling.
1LJ	6000 LOAD JOB Not included in Version 1.1.
1LT	LOAD TAPE Modified to distinguish between 3X2X and 6000 tapes.
1PD	PRINT DAYFILE Not included in Version 1.1. (See OUTPUT)
1TD	TAPE DUMP Modified to distinguish between 3X2X and 6000 tapes.
2BD	BACKSPACE DISK Unchanged from Version 1.0.

2BP	READ BUFFER PARAMETER Rewritten to accommodate files on more than one disk. Diagnostics added: FILE NAME ERROR address. BUFFER ARG ERROR address. If space is not available in FNT the routine waits for space instead of aborting the job.
2BT	BACKSPACE TAPE Modified to handle 6000 tapes only. (See 2TB)
2DF	DROP FILES Unchanged from Version 1.0.
2DJ	3000 Not included in Version 1.1. (See OUTPUT)
2DJ	6000 Not included in Version 1.1.
2DT	DROP TRACK Unchanged from Version 1.0.
2EF	ERROR FLAG Rewritten. This routine gives an exchange package dump when an arithmetic error occurs. The messages "ARITH ERROR" and "MODE=X. ADDRESS=yyyyyy" appear in the Dayfile.
2LP	3256 PRINT Rewritten as part of improved 3000 drivers.
2LP	6000 PRINT Not included in Version 1.1.
2PC	3446 PUNCH CARDS Rewritten as part of improved 3000 drivers.
2PC	6000 PUNCH CARDS Not included in Version 1.1.
2RC	3447 READ CARDS Rewritten as part of improved 3000 drivers.
2RC	6000 READ CARDS Not included in Version 1.1.

2RD	READ DISK Unchanged from Version 1.0.
2RT	READ TAPE Modified to handle 6000 tapes only. (See 2TR)
2SD	SEARCH DAYFILE Unchanged from Version 1.0.
2TJ	TRANSLATE JOB CARD Rewritten so that JOB card must adhere to specifications in manual.
2TS	TRANSLATE CONTROL STATEMENT Changed to allow density on REQUEST and ASSIGN cards.
2WT	WRITE TAPE Modified to handle 6000 tapes only. (See 2TW)
2WD	WRITE DISK Unchanged from Version 1.0.
7DP	DISK PARITY Unchanged from Version 1.0.

The following PPU routines are new in Version 1.1.

Output Control Point

10T	Output control
30T	Printer control
1PO	Punch output control
2CF	Complete files
1FM	Dummy FILM output (aborts job if file of type FILM is encountered)
1PL	Dummy PLOT output (aborts job if file of type PLOT is encountered)
1CO	Prints DAYFILE, completes OUTPUT.

Tape Drivers

2TB	3x2x tape function driver
2TR	3x2x tape read driver
2TW	3x2x tape write driver
7TP	3x2x tape write parity error handler

Dayfile

1DF	Dayfile dump
-----	--------------

Roll-In/Roll-Out

1RI	Roll-in
1RO	Roll-out

Deadstart Recovery

1RF	Deadstart recovery
-----	--------------------

FORTTRAN Compilation

CPL	Load central program
-----	----------------------

KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. X.REPEATY. in OUTPUT is not working.
2. Deadstart recovery causes sequencing of jobs to start from zero again. Hence, if jobs are re-loaded into the system after deadstart recovery in the same sequence as they are loaded prior to recovery, two Dayfiles will appear with each job.
3. Deadstart recovery is not reliable 100% of the time. It is advisable after recovery to allow the system to idle down and then deadstart before entering new jobs into the system.
4. Printer format control is occasionally suppressed for no apparent reason.
5. If an invalid TIME is entered the scope is disturbed.
6. Occasionally the Dayfile for a job does not come out properly.
7. Too many control cards produce the proper message but destroy the system.
8. Some job card errors cause the system to hang up.
9. If a unit referenced in a FORTRAN WRITE statement is assigned to the card punch no cards are punched.
10. Two FORTRAN BACKSPACE statements in a row apparently backspace only one record if the unit is 1/2" tape.
11. The decimal record number in the error printout from VERIFY is incorrect. The octal record number is correct.
12. PSR's through #33 have been processed and the following have not been resolved at the time of this release: 15,19,20,21,26,27,28,29.
13. ASSIGN 01 after a REQUEST TAPE 6 is ignored.
14. After recovery, punch files are lost.
15. Transmission parity errors on tape controllers are not always cleared out by typing "MCH12".
16. When messages on the "A" display are too long, the remainder of the message is overprinted on the following line.
17. OUTPUT should not be brought to a control point that is beyond one at which a job is executing.

Example:

<u>Control point</u>	<u>Activity</u>
1.	READ
2.	job executing
3.	OUTPUT

OUTPUT will not execute properly at any of control points 3 through 7.

ASCENT VERSION 1.1

NEW FEATURES

1. An ASPER or ASCENT pseudo-op card must be the first card (other than comments) in the program. In any other position, such a card is treated as containing an indecipherable operation code. If the first non-comment card of a program is neither ASCENT nor ASPER, an ASCENT program is assumed. (This does not represent a change.)

Formerly, if the END card terminating a program was forgotten, the assembler might switch from ASCENT to ASPER or vice versa before completing the processing of a program, and produce chaos and/or a hangup. Now, incorrect assembly is produced up to the next END card, but correct assembly continues thereafter.

2. A dollar sign now terminates the scanning of a card (like a period). Formerly, two or more instructions could be punched on one card, with dollar signs separating them. This facility has been discontinued, and dollar signs should not appear in program cards except in comments, or in BCD or DPC fields.
3. At the end of each assembly listing, there is now a count of the number of lines that have error flags.
4. A Z flag now appears on every line whose address is not less than 4096 (10000B) in ASPER, or the equivalent of "AS11" for ASCENT. As11 is now equated to 65535 (177777B).
5. Assembly options may now be bypassed by using consecutive commas on the ASCENT control card. Formerly, it was necessary to place one and only one zero in the field for the option desired by-passed.
6. Formerly, if COSY input was to be read from a file other than the INPUT file, the file name (as designated in the sixth parameter of the ASCENT control card) had to be COSY. Now, any file name may be used except system file names or SCR (used by ASCENT for the scratch file).
7. The program name will be placed in the listing heading starting on the second page, providing the program begins with an ASCENT or ASPER pseudo-op containing the program name. In addition the header line on every page says ASCENT 1.1.
8. The previous version of ASCENT had two unused parameters: MOD (parameter 9) and OUT (parameter 13). These have been eliminated in Version 1.1. The only effect this will have on users is that the CLASS flag is now parameter 12, and the PAS flag is parameter 13. These flags now occupy core locations 15 and 16, respectively.
9. If the assembler requires a longer field length than that specified on the JOB card, the job will be aborted with the Dayfile message:

NOT ENOUGH FIELD LENGTH. .NEED NNNNNNB. (NNNNNNB is the required field length.) In previous versions, the result was an arithmetic error.

10. The COSY deck provided, when assembled with no modifications, produces the smaller version of the assembler, ASCENT. To produce the larger version, ASCENTR, the following modifications must be made:

REPLACE	72
VFD	D42/ASCENTR, A18/ENDEND
REPLACE	91
AS25	EQU 6000

When generating BCD list tapes from the COSY tapes, the assembly should be divided into two separate jobs, since the listing will not fit on one 2400 foot reel of one-half inch magnetic tape.

CORRECTIONS

1. In ASCENT, if an opcode is not a pseudo-op or defined macro, then if its second character is A, B, or X its third must be 0 - 7 and its fourth must be blank. Otherwise, an O flag occurs.

Formerly, an opcode like BXI could slip through and be assembled as BX0 without an error flag.

2. In ASCENT, an instruction like

SA1 A2 + B3

will be assembled as SA1 A2+B3. Formerly, the blank after the operator terminated the scan and caused an error. It is still true that two consecutive blanks anywhere after the beginning of the operand field terminate the scan.

3. In ASCENT, if the operand to be inserted by the assembler into the K field of a 30-bit instruction has an absolute value $\geq 2^{18}$, an R flag is put in the listing.
4. If an EQU pseudo-op defines a symbol in terms of a symbol that has not been defined earlier in the program, there will be a U flag. However, the symbol in the label field of that EQU, though not defined, will not cause further U flags if it appears in the operand fields of other cards. Formerly, such an error was not flagged, and the symbol which EQU failed to define was treated as =0. Note that if an EQU pseudo-op is error-flagged for any other reason, it will get a U flag in addition to the proper flag.
5. The label field of every card is much more strictly examined.
 - a) If column 1 contains a C, the card is a comment and is not further processed.
 - b) If column 1 is neither C nor blank, the card is treated as if column 1 were blank, but an L flag appears in the listing.
 - c) If the first non-blank beginning from column 2 is a period, the card is a comment and is not further processed.

- d) If the card is not a comment, column 10 must be blank. If not, the card is treated as if column 10 were blank, and an L flag appears in the listing.
- e) If the card is not a comment, columns 2-9 (the label field) must contain one of the following:
 - All blanks
 - A plus or minus sign and no other non-blanks (forcing or anti-forcing)
 - A series of 1 to 7 characters, the first of which is a letter, and the rest of which are letters or digits. There may be blanks at either end, but no embedded blanks or special characters. In ASCENT the label may not be the name of a register like A1 or B3. In an ASPER program such labels are acceptable.

Otherwise, an L flag appears in the listing. If the only fault is that the label is too long (8 characters), it is put into the symbol table with its 8th character cut off. Whenever another instruction references such an 8-character symbol, an S flag appears in the listing, and the assembler ignores the 8th character. Any other fault in the label field causes the assembler to treat it as a blank label.

- 6. If an ASPER instruction attempts to address a literal, there is a U flag. Formerly, there was no error indication.
- 7. Formerly, negative and complex literals did not work at all, and it was probably impossible to get more than one positive literal into a program. Now all the allowed types of literals are assembled properly.
- 8. When two numbers separated by a comma comprise a literal, they must be single-precision floating-point numbers. Formerly, no explicit check was made for this.
If a comma occurs within a literal, there is now an F flag if either of the numbers before and after the comma is not a single precision floating-point number. However, if the only error is that one or both of the numbers is double precision, the assembler will use it as if it were single precision, though putting the F flag in the listing.
- 9. Where parentheses enclose a pair of numbers on a CON card, showing that they are intended to form a complex constant, the same checks are now made as for a complex literal. Formerly this was not so.
- 10. An integer coded as octal (e.g., terminated by B) but containing 8 or 9 as a digit produces an F flag. Formerly, no error indication was given.
- 11. In a BCD or DPC pseudo-op card, the operand field must begin either with two decimal digits or with an asterisk. If neither of these conditions is satisfied, there is now an F flag, and the first ten characters of the operand are converted. Formerly, there was no error indication and an unpredictable number of characters was assembled.
- 12. In floating point constants and literals, an unsigned exponent is treated as positive. Formerly an unsigned exponent hung up the program at location 6.
- 13. The LIST pseudo-op now works properly. Formerly, it had unpredictable effects. Any line with an error flag is now listed even though it was intended to be suppressed by LIST.

14. The following errors in VFD processing have been corrected:

- a) VFD N60/7 gave an error flag instead of working properly.
- b) VFD D6/(,N42/0,D12/) hung up the program, which was trying to make a literal out of the material between parenthesis.

This VFD is still an error, because a D-field must not contain any special characters. But it no longer hangs up the program.

- c) A field like N24/X did not produce an error flag, though only integers are allowed in N-fields. Now it gives a V flag.

15. A card with zero word count is no longer added at the end of a Chippewa binary deck containing an exact multiple of 15 words.

16. End-of-record cards are no longer punched except between decks.

6400/6600 FORTRAN VERSION 1.1

Version 1.1 of 64/6600 FORTRAN is an improvement of Version 1.0, correcting deficiencies in the former system and adding some new features. Object time input-output routines created at Kirtland Air Force Base and some object time mathematical function routines written at CERN replace the corresponding routines of Version 1.0.

NEW FEATURES

RUN Compiler

The following additions have been made to the compiler:

1. Expanded diagnostics—each diagnostic message now consists of a descriptive phrase or sentence in addition to the two-character identifier of version 1.0. The message appears on the listing following the statement in error. A list of the messages is given in the section on documentation changes.
2. Alphabetized variable map—the contents of the map have been reordered to present the information in alphabetical order by variable name. The position on the output listing remains the same as in version 1.0.
3. Ordered subroutine assignments—the format and position of the output remains the same as in version 1.0 but the names are reordered by entry point location.
4. Cross reference maps—under L or S mode, the following appears on the output whenever the ninth parameter on the RUN card is not blank or zero:
 - a. Arithmetic statement function locations and references
 - b. Statement number locations and references
 - c. Variable locations and references. Title lines always appear even if there are no references.
5. Double precision constant conversion—the compiler converts double precision constants into proper double precision representation discarding any digits which do not contribute to significance. The constant need not contain a decimal point; the form $nD\pm S$ is acceptable.

6. Real constant form—the compiler accepts and converts a real constant without a decimal point; the form $nE\pm S$ is acceptable.
7. Multiple replacement statements—the compiler processes statements of the form $V1 = V2 = \dots = VN = e$ where the V 's are variable names and e is an expression.
8. An array reference in an EQUIVALENCE statement may contain up to 3 constant subscripts.
9. If the symbolic name of a built-in function is declared EXTERNAL, use of that name as a function reference generates coding to call the external function rather than to evaluate the expression in-line.
10. Working Space (temporary locations and locations of variables) is now allocated after all library routines have been loaded. The object code overlays a major portion of the compiler beginning at RA + 2000B. This results in a smaller FL for programs with large amounts of working storage. The minimum FL required for compilation is now 35000B.

Object Routines

Version 1.1 contains new input-output routines and some new single precision mathematical function routines. These are replacements for the corresponding routines of the same names in version 1.0. Write-ups for the routines are found in the section on documentation changes.

The routines are:

ALOG, ALOG 10
 ATAN, ATAN2
 BUFEEI
 BUFEE0
 COS,SIN
 EXP
 IOCHEK
 INPUTB
 INPUTC
 INPUTS
 LENGTH
 OUTPUTB
 OUTPUTC
 OUTPUTS
 SQRT

CORRECTIONS

Run Compiler

The compiler has been updated to correct all known deficiencies except those noted in this bulletin. Corrective code has been generated to fix the problems reported in PSR 11,45,48,54,62,69,73,74,76,77, 79,81,83,87,89,91,92,96,97,102,103, and 105.

The following incorrect code is diagnosed by the compiler:

1. READ INPUT TAPE 2,2, (XOPER (I), . =1,8)—the point is detected and flagged.
2. I = 1. (X+40.7)—the missing operation is detected and flagged.
3. Illegal transfers to DO terminators, doubly defined statement numbers, and improperly nested DO's are flagged.

The following correct code is handled properly by the compiler:

1. CALL X (. TRUE. , .FALSE.)—logical constants are allowed as parameters to subroutine calls or external function references.
2. DO101 = 40.02 is compiled into a replacement statement instead of being flagged as an improper DO.
3. 012967=20.7—recognizes the replacement variable name is not an octal constant.
4. END (20) = 40.7—END,PAUSE, STOP are allowed as array names.
5. CALL X (R (2), T) where T is EXTERNAL—an EXTERNAL name may follow an array element reference in a parameter list.
6. $X = (G^{**}(2*L+2)) / (H^{**}(2*L+2))$ —the common exponent is properly saved and restored.
7. C1 = CONJG (C2) where C1, C2, are complex—complex conjugates of complex numbers are now created properly.
8. Handling of Hollerith fields has been modified to handle special characters such as "\$", "(", ")", " ", and " " where they occur in an IF, DATA, or replacement statement.

Coding is now generated to:

1. Cause a fatal error for a negative valued index in a computed GO TO.
2. Allow proper traceback from a subroutine whose name was passed as a parameter.

A check is made to insure that RFL has assigned specified object field length before execution is begun.

Object Routines

Corrections have been made to BACKSP, CEXP, CHAIN, DBAIEX, DISPLA, ENDFIL, IDINT, IFENDF, IOCHEC, RANF, RBAIEX, REWINM, END, EXIT, and STOP.

The new or corrected routines provide fixes for PSR 28,29,49,64,86,88,93,94,95,100,101,104,106,107, 108,111,115, and 121 on FORTRAN and for PSR 13,14, and 18 on the operating system.

KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

Run Compiler

1. An in-line function name may not appear in an EXTERNAL statement and be passed as a parameter. If a FORTRAN II library function name appears in an EXTERNAL statement, it cannot be used as a parameter although its corresponding FORTRAN IV name may be. If a FORTRAN IV library function name appears in an EXTERNAL statement the corresponding FORTRAN II name cannot be used as a parameter.
2. If a function name appears in a type statement, it must also appear in a preceding EXTERNAL statement, even though it is not passed as a parameter.
3. If a symbolic name appears in an EXTERNAL statement in some subprogram, it may not be used as a local variable in a subsequent subprogram if it is to be passed as a parameter. For example,

```
SUBROUTINE S1
EXTERNAL X
.
.
.
END
SUBROUTINE S2
CALL S3 (X)
.
.
.
END
```

causes the X in the parameter list in S2 to be incorrectly identified with the EXTERNAL X in S1.

4. If a symbolic name appears as a function name in some subprogram, it may not be given type in a subsequent subprogram and used as a local variable. For example,

```
SUBROUTINE A1
Y = FN (X)
.
.
.
END
```

```

SUBROUTINE  A2
INTEGER  FN
.
.
.
END

```

causes the FN in A2 to be incorrectly identified with the function name FN in A1.

5. The real and double precision constant forms without a decimal point are not allowed in DATA statements. Hollerith constants of the forms $(nH_1 \dots f_n)$, $(+nH_1 \dots f_n)$, and $+nH_1 \dots f_n$ are not allowed in DATA statements.
6. If attempt is made in a DATA statement to store excess values in an array through implied DO-looping, a DATA RANGE diagnostic is given; if the short list notation, i.e., the array name only, is used, excess values are discarded and no diagnostic is given.
7. If the sum of the storage required for a COMMON declaration exceeds 2^{17} , the error goes unnoticed.
8. In-line multiplication of complex or double precision quantities may generate infinite partial results even though the final results would be in range.
9. If mixed double precision and integer arithmetic involving the loop variable occurs within a simple DO-loop, an infinite loop ensues. As an example,

```

DO 1 K=1,5
1 D(K)= 1.0 D*K

```

causes a loop. As a temporary expedient, changing the code to

```

DO 1 K=1,5
XKAY = K
1 D(K) = 1.0 D*XKAY

```

removes the difficulty.

10. Attempt is made to avoid recalculation of common subexpressions in arithmetic replacement statements in simple DO-loops. This value is not always saved and restored properly. (PSR 118)
11. The logical constants, .TRUE. and .FALSE., cannot yet be used as parameters in an arithmetic statement function reference.
12. The EQUIVALENCE problem given in PSR 13 has not yet been fixed. The example was:

```

EQUIVALENCE (A,I)
J=1 $ I=0
5 A=OR (I,AND (IX,63) )
IY (J+1)=I

```

The compiler does not note the equivalence but does note that I is still in a register at the time the last statement is processed. This results in the old value being stored in the array. Giving a statement number to the last statement will result in correct execution.

13. Appearance of a non-dimensioned variable with subscript to the left of an equal sign causes it to become an arithmetic statement function definition. Appearance of the same name in the expression to the right of the equal sign will cause an infinite loop during execution if the name is ever "referenced". (PSR 116)
14. Within a FUNCTION subprogram, the function name may not be passed as a parameter in a function reference.
15. Addresses for variable or statement number references in the cross-reference maps for a subprogram are incorrect. For a given subprogram, all references are biased by the same amount. A fix for this will be given in an early PSR summary.
16. Some misformed statements are not diagnosed by the compiler and execution can be initiated without warning. Further diagnostic checking by the compiler is being implemented and corrective code will be distributed. Examples of statements for which no compiler diagnostic is given are:

ASF (X) = ASF (X) -1	(arithmetic statement function which calls itself)
READ, A	(no FORMAT statement number)
IF (SENSE SWITCH 48) 1,2	(only the first digit of the switch number is checked)
DECODE (0,10,V)L	(values of parameters are not checked to see that they are in a reasonable range)

17. Although an arithmetic IF statement used as a DO terminator is diagnosed as an error, the FORTRAN II machine condition tests, e.g., IF (SENSE SWITCH i), are not.
18. If the statement immediately following a PROGRAM statement is mispunched so that it has a continuation mark in column 6, it is ignored.
19. Use of a FORMAT statement number in a control statement, e.g., GO TO n, is not diagnosed.
20. The statements

```
IF(IOCHEK,i)n1,n2
IF(UNIT,i)n1,n2,n3,n4
```

do not detect parity errors.

21. The statement

```
BUFFER IN (u,p) (A,B)
```

where u is a 1/2" tape and p=0 (even parity) causes an entire file to be read for each BUFFER IN.

22. BUFFER IN (u,p) (A,B)

where u is a 1/2" tape and p=0 (even parity) causes no data to be transferred to the list.

Object Routines

1. CABS (Z) and CSQRT (Z), where $Z = X + iY$, compute $X^2 + Y^2$ during the evaluation of the functions. ARITH ERROR occurs when the sum of squares exceeds floating point capacity even though the result would be within range.
2. DMOD (D,D1), gives incorrect results when the arguments have unlike signs. For example, DMOD (-4050.D, 16.D) is computed as 14.D rather than -2.D.
3. CLOG gives incorrect real part for arguments whose real part is large.
4. Results of TANH are not always normalized.
5. EXP gives ARITH ERROR for large arguments even though the result should be within machine capacity.
6. Most of the double precision functions assume a properly aligned double precision argument is being passed and no check is made to ensure this. Incorrect results can ensue.
7. There is inadequate checking for infinite and indefinite arguments in many of the mathematical function routines.
8. If the data and format lists for an ENCODE or DECODE statement require more characters than specified by the first parameter, no execution time diagnostic is given. The specified number of characters is processed and a normal exit is taken.
9. A non-zero floating point number with zero exponent is still output as zero under the real or double precision conversions.
10. CBAIEX destroys the contents of B7. (PSR 127)
11. DMOD does a divide but contains no zero or overflow test on the arguments.

Problems reported on the following PSR's are not fixed: 13,43,85,109,110,113,116,118,119,122,123,125, 126,127,129.

Three magnetic tape units are required for the work files. Additional tape units are required if MASTER data tapes are being used or created.

The binary tape must be loaded in two parts or the diagnostic "TOO MANY CONTROL CARDS" will be displayed and the job aborted.

6400/6600 CDCKWIC VERSION 1.1

6400/6600 CDCKWIC Version 1.1 is now available. The release consists of:

- A 1/2" magnetic tape containing the FORTRAN source program;
- A card deck used to compile the program and execute a standard test case; and
- An Applications Development Bulletin, Publication Number 60137700, describing CDCKWIC.

Installation Procedure

Mount the magnetic tape, and place the card deck in the card reader. Assign the tape to TAPE 7. CDCKWIC will be compiled, and will execute the enclosed test case. A copy of the binary program of CDCKWIC will be placed in the COMMON file on the disk.

Verification Description and Sample Output

Pages 2 and 3 of the output from the sample test case are listed on pages 13 and 14 of the Applications Development Bulletin.

NEW FEATURES

The size of T has been changed from 12000 to 4000 to ensure that CDCKWIC will fit into any size 6400/6600. The field length required is 57200₈ locations.

Subroutine SCAN has been rewritten, enabling Version 1.1 to run approximately twice as fast as Version 1.0.

CORRECTIONS

Several errors which occurred in Version 1.0 when large files were processed have been corrected in Version 1.1.

6400/6600 MATRIX ALGEBRA SUBROUTINES VERSION 1.0

6400/6600 Matrix Algebra Subroutines Version 1.0 is now available. The release consists of the following items:

A card deck containing the source program in FORTRAN and ASCENTF source language. This deck contains approximately 1000 cards;

6000 series Matrix Algebra Subroutines Reference Manual, Publication Number 60135200; and

A verification program card deck. This deck contains approximately 25 cards.

Verification Description and Sample Output

The verification program defines a matrix and calls the Matrix Algebra Subroutines to transpose it. The program then checks the transposed matrix for errors. If no errors are found, the message MATRIX ALGEBRA SUBROUTINES VALIDATION IS OK will be output.

The verification program card deck is one job, containing a FORTRAN compilation and execution. The Matrix Algebra Subroutines source deck should be inserted between the END and file separator cards.

PERT TIME VERSION 1.0

64/6600 PERT TIME is available. The release consists of:

- A tape containing the compiled binary and the source file of the program;
- Program decks consisting of the control cards required to load the tape to disk; and
- One sample test case program for execution and output listing of the test case.

The source is accessible by bypassing two (2) file separators beyond the binary records.

PERT TIME Version 1.0 requires either Version 1.0 or 1.1 of Chippewa Operating System.

The following documents are available for 6000 PERT TIME Version 1.0:

- 64/6600 PERT TIME Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60133600
- 64/6600 PERT TIME Internal Maintenance Specifications
- Sales Technical Memorandum - 64/6600 PERT TIME

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

To load binary program from tape to disk common file:

```
PERT,1,500,120000.  
REQUEST TAPE5.  
COPYBR (TAPE5,PERT66)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG2)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG3A)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG3B)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG4A)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG4B)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG5)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG6)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG7)  
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG8)  
COMMON PERT66.  
COMMON SEG2.  
COMMON SEG3A.  
COMMON SEG3B.  
COMMON SEG4A.  
COMMON SEG4B.
```

COMMON SEG5.
COMMON SEG6.
COMMON SEG7.
COMMON SEG8.
REWIND (PERT66)
REWIND (SEG2)
REWIND (SEG3A)
REWIND (SEG3B)
REWIND (SEG4A)
REWIND (SEG4B)
REWIND (SEG5)
REWIND (SEG6)
REWIND (SEG7)
REWIND (SEG8)

R/S *
EOF *

R/S = RECORD SEPARATOR
EOF = END OF FILE

PERT2,1,500,120000.
REQUEST TAPE5.
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG9)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG10)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG10B)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG11)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG12)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG13)
COPYBR (TAPE5,SEG14)
COPYBR (TAPE5,REPTGEN)
COMMON SEG9.
COMMON SEG10.
COMMON SEG10B.
COMMON SEG11.
COMMON SEG12.
COMMON SEG13.
COMMON SEG14.
COMMON REPTGEN.
REWIND (SEG9)
REWIND (SEG10)
REWIND (SEG10B)
REWIND (SEG11)
REWIND (SEG12)
REWIND (SEG13)
REWIND (SEG14)
REWIND (REPTGEN)
R/S
EOF

To list or punch source:

```
PERT,1,500,50000.  
REQUEST TAPE5.  
COPYBR (TAPE5,INPUT,18)  
COPYBF (TAPE5,X)  
COPYBF (TAPE5,X)  
COPYBF (TAPE5, "operator")  
R/S  
EOF
```

The "operator" may be:

- a) PUNCH to punch the source deck
- b) OUTPUT to list the source file

To execute the program after it has been loaded and commoned, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT,1,5000,120000.  
COMMON PERT66.  
COMMON SEG2.  
.  
.  
.  
COMMON SEG14.  
COMMON REPTGEN.  
REWIND (PERT66)  
REWIND (SEG2)  
.  
.  
.  
REWIND (SEG14)  
REWIND (REPTGEN)  
PERT66.  
R/S
```

PERT DATA DECK

```
R/S  
EOF
```

To make and save MASTER file, the following change must be made in the control card configuration:

REWIND (REPTGEN)
REQUEST TAPE6. added to deck
REWIND (TAPE6) added to deck
PERT66.
R/S

PERT DATA DECK

R/S
EOF

The MASTER tape will be created on TAPE6.

To update old MASTER and save a new MASTER the following change must be made in the control card configuration:

REWIND (REPTGEN)
REQUEST TAPE4. add to deck
REQUEST TAPE6. add to deck
REWIND (TAPE4) add to deck
REWIND (TAPE6) add to deck
PERT66.
R/S

PERT DATA DECK

R/S
EOF

The old MASTER will be mounted on TAPE4 and the new MASTER created on TAPE6.

For larger test cases in the amount of 1000 activities or greater, CPU time may be reduced by assigning TAPE1, TAPE2, and TAPE3 to the 1/2" magnetic tape units by this method:

REWIND (REPTGEN)
REQUEST TAPE1. add to deck
REQUEST TAPE2. add to deck
REQUEST TAPE3. add to deck
REWIND TAPE1. add to deck
REWIND TAPE2. add to deck
REWIND TAPE3. add to deck
PERT66.
R/S

PERT DATA DECK

R/S
EOF

The system is not intended to be compiled and executed directly from the source (second) tape file; however, this can be done by the following procedure.

1. Read in the first file off the tape with the deck, assigning the PERT TIME tape when requested:

```
ACOPY, 17,500,70000.  
REQUEST TAPE5.  
COPYBR (TAPE5,TAPE 1, 18)  
COPYBF (TAPE5, TAPE 1)  
COPYBF (TAPE5, TAPE 1)  
R/S  
EOF
```

2. When reading has stopped type in:

```
1. DROP.  
1. LOAD.  
1. ASSIGN (PERT TIME tape).
```

3. When reading of the second file is completed and compilation has begun, one control point, e.g., 3, will read:

```
3. RUN (B, , , ,99999)
```

type in:

```
3. DIS
```

4. While compilation continues type in the names of the eighteen segments:

```
ENS.COMMONPERT66.  
RNS.  
ENS.COMMONSEG 2.  
RNS.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
ENS.COMMONSEG 14.  
RNS.  
ENS.COMMONREPTGEN.  
RNS.
```

Then:

```
DROP.
```

PERT TIME is not ready for job execution. The results of this compilation should not be expected to verify against the first file of the PERT TIME tape which was compiled under Chippewa 1.0.

Samples of the Activity and Milestone reports produced by the release validation deck follow:

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PERT/TIME
ACTIVITY REPORT
REPORTING ORGN. CONTRACT NO.
333

TERM=
REPORT DATE= 9/17/64
RELEASE DATE= 9/17/64

PERT TIME TEST (PROBABILITY)N
1ST SORT KEY LATEST ALLOWED DATE
2ND SORT KEY LEAST SLACK
3RD SORT KEY ORGANIZATION CODE
4TH SORT KEY ACCOUNT NO.

EVENT	PRED.	SUCC.	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PHOB.	ACTIV. TIME	DATE EXPECTED	DATE ALLOWED	DATE COMP/SCHED	SLACK	REMAINING TIME	ORG.	ACCOUNT NO.
00	01			U	0.0		9/30/64	A 9/17/64	1.7	0.0	ORG1	012345678900
1	01	04		.99	5.3	10/20/64	11/19/64		3.7	5.3	ORG1	51
1	01	02		.99	7.6	11/10/64	11/23/64		1.7	7.6	ORG4	01
1	01	03		.99	3.6	10/13/64	11/24/64		5.9	3.6	ORG3	001253567890
04	07			.99	2.3	11/10/64	12/ 8/64		3.7	7.6	ORG2	53
02	05			.08	4.3	12/11/64	12/23/64		1.7	11.9	ORG4	02
03	05			.98	4.1	11/11/64	12/23/64		5.9	7.7	ORG4	03
03	06			.99	4.1	11/11/64	12/30/64		6.6	7.7	ORG1	01
04	08			.99	3.8	11/20/64	1/18/65		7.7	9.1	ORG1	52
07	11			.99	6.0	12/13/64	1/21/65		3.7	13.6	ORG2	52
08	11			.99	3.0	12/ 3/64	1/21/65		6.6	10.7	ORG2	81
05	10			.86	4.0	1/12/65	1/22/65		1.7	15.9	ORG5	023456718560
06	10			.99	3.0	12/ 3/64	1/22/65		6.9	10.7	ORG1	03
11	16			.99	3.5	1/20/65	2/15/65		3.7	17.1	ORG2	81
08	12			.99	4.3	12/14/64	2/17/65		7.7	13.4	ORG1	54
10	15			.85	5.0	2/10/65	2/26/65		1.7	20.9	ORG2	81
12	14			.99	3.1	1/13/65	3/10/65		7.7	16.5	ORG5	51
19	20			.84	0.0	3/ 8/65	3/10/65		1.7	23.7	ORG2	82
15	19			.84	2.8	3/ 8/65	3/18/65		1.7	23.7	ORG5	61
16	20			.99	4.6	2/24/65	3/18/65		3.7	21.7	ORG2	82
14	17			.99	4.6	2/11/65	4/12/65		7.7	21.1	ORG2	41
09	13			.99	0.0	12/11/64	4/28/65		19.2	11.9	ORG1	31
32	09			.99	4.3	12/11/64	4/28/65		19.2	11.9	ORG1	31
17	21			.99	2.5	3/ 5/65	4/29/65		7.7	23.6	ORG1	42
13	18			.99	1.1	12/10/64	5/ 5/65		19.2	13.0	ORG4	71
21	24			.99	3.0	3/20/65	5/20/65		7.7	26.6	ORG2	41
22	23			.99	0.0	4/29/65	6/17/65		7.0	31.3	ORG2	72
20	22			.99	7.8	4/29/65	6/17/65		7.0	31.3	ORG4	71
18	22			.99	6.8	4/ 3/65	6/17/65		10.6	27.7	ORG1	71
25	22			.99	6.1	2/ 3/65	6/17/65		19.2	19.1	ORGJ	72
20	25			.08	14.5	6/18/65	6/29/65		1.7	38.2	ORG1	11
24	25			.99	5.6	5/ 5/65	6/29/65		7.7	32.2	ORG5	42
23	26			.99	4.1	5/11/65	7/15/65		7.0	35.4	ORG2	22
25	27			.78	5.5	7/20/65	8/ 5/65		1.7	43.7	ORG1	11
26	27			.99	3.0	6/17/65	8/ 5/65		7.0	38.4	ORG5	23
20	27			.99	13.6	6/30/65	8/ 5/65		8.1	37.3	ORG4	21
23	27			.99	5.1	6/ 3/65	8/ 5/65		9.0	36.4	ORG1	21
25	29			.99	2.0	6/30/65	8/19/65		7.1	40.2	ORG4	12
27	28			.78	2.1	8/ 4/65	8/20/65		1.7	45.8	ORG2	23
26	28			.99	3.1	6/18/65	8/20/65		9.0	38.5	ORG1	22
28	30			.77	4.8	9/13/65	9/24/65		1.7	50.6	ORG4	23

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CLASSIFICATION

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PENT/TIME
ACTIVITY REPORT
REPORTING ORGN, CONTRACT NO.
333

TERM-
REPORT DATE- 9/17/64
RELEASE DATE- 9/17/64

PENT TIME TEST (PROBABILITY)N
1ST SORT KEY LATEST ALLOWED DATE
2ND SORT KEY LEAST SLACK
3RD SORT KEY ORGANIZATION CODE
4TH SORT KEY ACCOUNT NO.

PRED.	SUCC.	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROB.	TIME	EXPECTED	ALLOWED	DATE	DATE	REMAINING	SLACK	TIME	ORG.	ACCOUNT NO.
29	30		.99	5.0	8/ 4/65	9/24/65			7.1	45.2	ORG1	12	
20	30		.99	8.6	5/ 6/65	9/24/65			20.0	32.3	ORG2	91	
30	31		.77	3.1	10/ 2/65	10/15/65			1.7	53.7	ORG6	91	

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PERT/ITIME
MILESTONE REPORT
REPORTING ORGN. CONTRACT NO.
333

TERM
REPORT DATE= 9/17/64
RELEASE DATE= 9/17/64

PERT TIME TEST (PROBABILITY)N

LEVEL/SUMMARY ITEM 9/ 0

EVENT NO.	EVENT DESCRIPTION	MILESTONE CODE	EXPECTED DATE	LATEST ALLOWABLE DATE	SCHEDULED DATE	ACTUAL DATE	SLACK
01	EVENT 1	1				9/17/64	1.7
02	EVENT 2	2	11/10/64	11/23/64	11/13/64		1.7
03	EVENT 3	3	10/13/64	11/24/64	10/16/64		5.9
04	EVENT 4	4	10/26/64	11/19/64	10/26/64		3.7
05	EVENT 5	5	12/11/64	12/23/64	12/14/64		1.7
06	EVENT 6	6	11/11/64	12/30/64	11/16/64		6.6
07	EVENT 7	7	11/10/64	12/ 8/64	11/16/64		3.7
08	EVENT 8	8	11/20/64	1/18/65	11/23/64		7.7
10	EVENT 10	10	1/12/65	1/22/65	1/ 8/65		1.7
11	EVENT 11	11	12/23/64	1/21/65	12/24/64		3.7
12	EVENT 12	12	12/22/64	2/17/65	12/24/64		7.7
13	EVENT 13	13	12/11/64	4/28/65	12/24/64		19.2
14	EVENT 14	14	1/15/65	3/16/65	1/18/65		7.7
15	EVENT 15	15	2/16/65	2/26/65	2/12/65		1.7
16	EVENT 16	16	1/20/65	2/15/65	1/22/65		3.7
18	EVENT 18	18	12/18/64	5/ 5/65	1/11/65		19.2
19	EVENT 19	19	3/ 8/65	3/18/65	3/ 5/65		1.7
20	EVENT 20	20	3/ 8/65	3/18/65	3/ 5/65		1.7
21	EVENT 21	21	3/ 5/65	4/29/65	3/15/65		7.7
22	EVENT 22	22	4/29/65	6/17/65	5/ 3/65		7.0
23	EVENT 23	23	4/29/65	6/17/65	5/ 3/65		7.0
24	EVENT 24	24	3/26/65	5/20/65	4/ 6/65		7.7
25	EVENT 25	25	6/16/65	6/29/65	6/18/65		1.7
26	EVENT 26	26	5/27/65	7/15/65	6/ 4/65		7.0
27	EVENT 27	27	7/16/65	8/ 5/65	8/ 2/65		1.7
28	EVENT 28	28	8/ 9/65	8/20/65	8/18/65		1.7
29	EVENT 29	29	6/30/65	8/19/65	7/12/65		7.1
30	EVENT 30	30	9/13/65	9/24/65	9/22/65		1.7
31	EVENT 31	31	10/ 5/65	10/15/65	10/15/65		1.7

CLASSIFICATION

KNOWN DEFICIENCIES AND RESTRICTIONS

1. An extraneous line of characters follows the update history of type A reports.
2. Specifying the costlink option of the Y card (6000 PERT COST will not be available) causes hang-up in Seg. 14, requiring operator intervention to terminate the job. Also garbage is printed following the reports, so that the operator must terminate the output. Avoid using the costline option.
3. If the update codes for the two cards of a type B activity entry are in conflict, tape rocking may occur.
4. The names of the eighteen PERT TIME segments, PERT 66, Seg. 2,...Seg. 14, Reptgen, may not be used by any jobs running concurrently with PERT TIME.
5. When the network designation differs from that on the old master tape, the incorrect diagnostic "Update code other than A,R,D" is given.

6400/6600 FORTRAN
VERSION 1.1CHANGES TO THE 64/6600 FORTRAN REFERENCE MANUAL, PUB. NO. 60132700

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>
1-1	1.1	Remove "," from line describing "Comments". Add at the end of section: "Page Eject 1 2-80 contents are not listed"
1-2	1.1.5	Remove ", ." from list of comment designators.
2-2	2.2.1	Remove "Name list names" from list of alphanumeric identifiers.
2-2	2.3.1	Add at end of descriptive paragraph: "The result of integer addition or subtraction must not exceed $2^{59} - 1$. Subscripts, and DO-indexes are limited to $2^{18} - 1$ "
2-3	2.3.3	In first paragraph, first line, remove "up to 15". Under forms, add "NE±s". The second paragraph, starting with the second line should read: "if s is positive. The range of a non-zero constant is, approximately, from 10^{-294} to 10^{+322} . If the range is exceeded, a compiler diagnostic is provided."
2-4	2.3.4	In first paragraph, first line, remove "up to 18". In second line, remove "the second is always zero". Under forms, add "ND±s. The second paragraph should read: "The D must always appear. The plus sign may be omitted for positive s. The range of a non-zero constant is, approximately, from 10^{-294} to 10^{+322} . If the range is exceeded, a compiler diagnostic is provided."
2-4	2.3.6	Replace the second sentence of the first paragraph with: "The maximum number of characters allowed in a Hollerith constant of H form depends on use--n is limited to 10 when used in an expression but is limited only by the number of characters that can be contained in up to 19 continuation lines when used in a DATA statement."
2-5	2.3.6	After the first complete sentence at the top of the page, add "The maximum number of characters allowed in expressions for these forms is 10. If more than 10 characters are given in a DATA statement for such a constant, only the last word will have the appropriate zero fill."

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>
2-6	2.4.1	After first sentence of first paragraph, add the following: "The maximum allowable value of an integer variable depends on usage. The result of conversion from integer to real, of integer multiplication, or of integer division is limited to $2^{48}-1$; the result of integer addition or subtraction can be as great as $2^{59}-1$. Subscripts and DO indexes are limited to $2^{18}-1$ ".
2-6	2.4.2	The first sentence of the first paragraph should read: "A real variable can be given type explicitly or implicitly; the value must lie in the range $10^{-294} < r < 10^{+322}$ with approximately 15 significant digits." The possible values for r should read: $-10^{+322} < r < -10^{-294}$, $r=0$, $10^{-294} < r < 10^{+322}$,
2-7	2.4.3	The third line should read: "values in the range $10^{-294} < d < 10^{+322}$ with approximately 29 significant digits."
5-6	5.4	The third sentence of the first paragraph should read: "A multiply subscripted variable can also be represented using a single subscript." In the fifth sentence, "is" should be replaced by "can be".
5-9	5.5	After the semicolon in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph, the sentence should read "the constant 4. is discarded and B is unmodified."
6-3	6.2.2	The second sentence of the first paragraph should read: "If L is TRUE (not plus zero), the statement is executed".
6-3	6.2.3	The first sentence of the second paragraph should read: "The evaluated expression is tested for TRUE (not plus zero) or FALSE (plus zero) condition."
6-6	6.3.3	The left figure at the bottom of the page should be labeled "NOT ALLOWED", the right figure "ALLOWED".
6-6	6.3.3	The first explanation should have the second line changed to "contains it, but should not be made from the . . ."
6-7	6.3.3	Delete first two paragraphs and diagram from top of page.
9-5	9.3.1	In the first form given in the first paragraph, replace "308" by "512".
9-6	9.3.2	The second sentence of the third paragraph, "A field. . .digits" should be removed. The number "308" at the end of the sixth paragraph should be changed to "323".
9-10	9.3.5	In the first form given, replace "308" by "512".
9-10	9.3.6	The first sentence should be replaced by: "D conversion corresponds to E conversion except that the list variables must be double precision names."

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>
10-1	10	The second paragraph under "i" should read: "integer variable name of no more than 6 characters whose value must be between 1 and 99". Delete "name name of NAMELIST record"
10-1	10.1	Under the heading "Action", the first, second, and fourth statements should have the word "after" replaced by "before".
D-1		Change first sentence of last paragraph to read: "The statement turns on sense light i; i must be an integer constant in the range 1 to 6."
D-2		The last sentence of the first paragraph should read: "The n_i are statement labels; i must be an integer constant in the range 1 to 6".
D-2		In the description of "IF DIVIDE CHECK" remove the phrase "the indicator is turned off".
D-5		Delete entire page.
E-1		Under structure of least significant half of double precision quantity, remove "(PRESENTLY ZERO)".
F-1		Replace "RUN (cm,fl,d,bl,if,of,fb)" by: "RUN (cm,fl,d,bl,if,of,fb, ,mp)". Under description of "fl" the wording should be ". . . ; if omitted, it is set equal to the field length from the JOB card at compile time." Remove the following parenthetical expression. After the description of "fb" add: "mp if cm is L or S and if mp is not blank or zero, the cross reference maps will be printed." The eighth parameter is currently meaningless but is reserved for further use.
F-2		The first paragraph should begin: "Compiler output, except in the G or C modes, includes. . ."
F-10		From the illustration of the deck structure at the bottom of the page, remove the first card with a "L" in column 1.
G		Replace Appendix G by the following:

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>
10-1	10.1	The third statement should have the semicolon and all that follows deleted.
10-2	10.1	In the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, the number "120" should be replaced by "136". The parenthetical expression in the last sentence of the paragraph should be removed.
10-6	10.4	The last line of the page should read: "0 for even parity (coded characters); non-zero for odd parity".
10-7	10.4	Replace last sentence of page by: "The action is described in detail in the documentation of BUFFEI."
10-8	10.4	Replace last sentence of first paragraph by: "The action is described in detail in the documentation of BUFFEO."
10-8	10.5	Replace the first line of the second paragraph by: "The first record within an area into which encoding or from which decoding will be done starts with the leftmost." The second sentence should read: "For ENCODE, if c is not a multiple of 10, the record ends in the middle of a word and the remainder of the word is blank-filled." In the last sentence of the third paragraph "(decoded)" should be deleted and the number "12" replaced by "150".
10-9	10.5	In example 2), record b should extend only to the end of "Z12345"; in example 3, to the end of "HEADbb02". Change "B6 (2)=HEAD02" to "B6(2)=HEADbb02".
C-1		The first section of this Appendix should be headed "IN-LINE FUNCTIONS". Change "AIMT" to AINT" and "COMPLX" to "CMPLX". After "AINT" add: "AND (X1, . . . XN) Boolean AND of $X_1 \dots X_n$ - Logical" After "CMPLX" add: "COMPL (X) Complement of X - Logical"
C-2		After "MOD" add: "OR ($X_1 \dots X_n$) Boolean OR of $X_1 \dots X_n$ - Logical"
C-2		Remove "AND" and "COMPL" from Library Functions
C-3		Remove "OR" from list of Library Functions
C-3		Replace "SINGL" by: "SNGL(D) Double to real (unrounded) Double Real"
D-1		Remove "66", from title

VERSION 1.1

During a FORTRAN compilation, error printouts follow statements which are incorrect; other such printouts may follow END statements, indicating other types of errors in the program. This is a list of the error diagnostics along with a brief explanation of the type of error involved:

*******AC** ARGUMENT COUNT ERROR**

Indicates that the number of arguments in this reference to a subroutine differs from the number which occurred in a prior reference.

*******AL** FORMAT ERROR IN ARGUMENT LIST**

Indicates a format error in a list of arguments.

*******AS** FORMAT ERROR IN ASSIGN STATEMENT**

Indicates a format error in an ASSIGN statement.

*******BC** FORMAT ERROR IN BOOLEAN CONSTANT**

Indicates a format error in the designation of a FORTRAN boolean constant in a B-type expression.

*******B1** BINARY SUBROUTINE HAS INCORRECT HEADER CARD**

Indicates that a subroutine of binary cards following the FORTRAN program and its FORTRAN-coded subroutines has an incorrect header card.

*******BO** COMMON BLOCK OVERFLOW**

Indicates that the current requirements for a labeled block of COMMON storage exceed the length of the block as established in a preceding COMMON statement.

*******BX** FORMAT ERROR IN BOOLEAN STATEMENT**

Indicates a format error in a B-type boolean statement.

*******CD** VARIABLE DUPLICATED IN A COMMON REGION**

Indicates that a variable currently being assigned to the COMMON region has been previously assigned to this region.

*****CE** VARIABLES ASSIGNED TO COMMON ARE IMPROPERLY EQUIVALENCED

Indicates that two variables assigned to COMMON are improperly equivalenced.

*****CL** FORMAT ERROR IN CALL STATEMENT

Indicates a format error in a call statement.

*****CM** FORMAT ERROR IN A COMMON STATEMENT

Indicates a format error in a COMMON statement.

*****CN** TOO MANY CONTINUATION CARDS

Indicates that more than 19 continuation cards appear in succession or that one such card appears in an illogical sequence.

*****CO** COMMON STORAGE EXCEEDED

Indicates that the amount of COMMON storage required by the main program or specified to the compiler is less than required by the current program or subroutine.

*****CT** CONTINUE STATEMENT IS MISSING A STATEMENT NUMBER

Indicates a continue statement with no statement number.

*****DA** DUPLICATE ARGUMENTS IN A FUNCTION DEFINITION STATEMENT

*****DC** FORMAT ERROR IN A DECIMAL CONSTANT

Indicates a format error in the expression of a FORTRAN decimal constant.

*****DD** VARIABLE BEING DIMENSIONED HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY DIMENSIONED

Indicates a variable has appeared in more than one DIMENSION statement.

*****DF** DOUBLY DEFINED FUNCTION NAME

Indicates that the function name in the current function-definition statement has occurred as the name of a previously defined function.

*****DM** FORMAT ERROR IN A DIMENSION STATEMENT

Indicates an error in the format of a DIMENSION statement.

*****DN** ILLEGAL DO TERMINATOR

Indicates the attempt to use a FORMAT, GO TO, arithmetic IF, or another DO statement as the termination statement of a DO.

****DO** FORMAT ERROR IN A DO STATEMENT

 Indicates an error in the format of a DO statement.

****DP** MULTIPLY DEFINED STATEMENT NUMBER

 Indicates the current statement has previously appeared in the statement number field.

****DR** DATA RANGE ERROR

 The range of the implied DO exceeds the named array.

****DR** DATA RANGE ERROR-ATTEMPT TO STORE IN BLANK OR NUMBERED COMMON

 A DATA statement has attempted to preset variables in blank or numbered COMMON.

****DS** UNDEFINED STATEMENT NUMBER IN DO

 Indicates that references have been made in DO statements to statement numbers which did not appear somewhere in the statement number field.

****DT** FORMAT ERROR IN DATA STATEMENT

 Indicates an error in the format of a DATA statement.

****EC** CONTRADICTION IN EQUIVALENCE STATEMENT

 Indicates that a variable currently appearing in an EQUIVALENCE statement cannot be equivalenced because of an inherent contradiction in the statement.

****EF** END OF FILE CARD BEFORE END CARD

 Indicates that an end of file card is detected before the last END card is encountered.

****EM** ERROR IN FORMAT OF AN INDICATED EXPONENTIATION

 Indicates the mode of the base or the exponent of an indicated exponentiation process is improper.

****EQ** FORMAT ERROR IN EQUIVALENCE STATEMENT

 Indicates an error in the format of an EQUIVALENCE statement.

****EX** FORMAT ERROR IN EXPONENT

 Indicates an error in the exponent portion of an indicated exponentiation process.

****FL** FORMAT ERROR IN EXTERNAL OR F-TYPE STATEMENT

 Indicates an error in an EXTERNAL statement or F-TYPE statement.

*****FM** UNRECOGNIZABLE STATEMENT

Indicates a statement whose type cannot be determined.

*****FN** NO STATEMENT NUMBER ON A FORMAT STATEMENT

Indicates that a FORMAT statement is missing a statement number.

*****FS** ERROR IN SPECIFICATION PORTION OF A FORMAT STATEMENT

Indicates a format error in the specification portion of a FORMAT statement.

*****FT** FORMAT ERROR IN FUNCTION TYPE STATEMENT

Indicates an error in a FUNCTION TYPE statement.

*****GO** FORMAT ERROR IN A GO TO STATEMENT

Indicates an error in the format of a GO TO statement.

*****ID** IMPROPERLY NESTED DO LOOPS

Indicates DO loops which are illegally nested.

*****IF** FORMAT ERROR IN AN IF STATEMENT

Indicates an error in the format of an IF statement.

*****IL** FORMAT ERROR IN AN INDEXED LIST OF I/O STATEMENT

Indicates a format error in an indexed list of the current input/output statement.

*****IN** ILLEGAL FUNCTION OR SUBROUTINE NAME

Indicates an apparent attempt to reference a subprogram whose name does not start with a letter.

*****IT** ILLEGAL TRANSFER TO DO TERMINATOR

Indicates an illegal jump to a statement number which terminates a DO loop.

*****LN** TOO MANY ARGUMENTS FOR LIBRARY ROUTINE

Indicates that a reference has been made to a standard library routine with more arguments appearing in the reference than are provided by the subroutine.

*****LS** FORMAT ERROR IN INPUT/OUTPUT LIST

Indicates an error in the format of an input/output list.

*******MA** ARGUMENT OF SUBROUTINE MISUSED IN EQUIVALENCE STATEMENT**

Indicates that an argument of the subroutine or function being compiled has been misused in an EQUIVALENCE statement.

*******MO** MEMORY OVERFLOW, FIELD LENGTH TOO SHORT**

Indicates that the compiler field length, as specified on the JOB card, is too short.

*******MR** MISSING SUBROUTINE**

Indicates that a subroutine not in the standard library or not loaded with the program has been referenced by the FORTRAN coded routines.

*******MS** UNDEFINED STATEMENT NUMBER**

Indicates that references have been made to statement labels which did not appear somewhere in the statement-label field of a line.

*******NC** NAME OF SUBROUTINE HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY DEFINED**

Indicates that the name of a subroutine or function conflicts with prior use of the name.

*******NM** IMPROPER HEADER CARD**

Indicates an error in the formatting of the name (header) card.

*******OP** REFERENCE TO AN ARRAY BEFORE IT IS DEFINED IN A DIMENSION STATEMENT**

Indicates that a reference to an array was made prior to the appearance of the array in a DIMENSION statement.

*******PN** UNBALANCED PARENTHESIS**

Indicates an unequal number of open and closed parentheses in a statement.

*******RN** FORMAT ERROR IN A RETURN STATEMENT**

Indicates an error in the format of a RETURN statement.

*******SB** ERROR IN SUBSCRIPT OF AN ARRAY**

Indicates a format error in a subscript of an array reference currently being processed.

*******SE** FORMAT ERROR IN SENSE STATEMENT**

Indicates an error in the format of a sense statement.

*****SF** FIELD LENGTH OF ROUTINE BEING COMPILED EXCEEDS THE SPECIFIED FIELD LENGTH

Indicates the required field length of the program exceeds the specified one.

*****SL** COMPILER FIELD LENGTH IS EXCEEDED AT THE TIME STANDARD LIBRARY ROUTINES ARE ASSEMBLED

Indicates the field length specified on the JOB card is exceeded by the library routines.

*****SM** FORMAT ERROR IN STATEMENT NUMBER

Indicates an error in the format of the statement label field.

*****SN** ILLEGAL CHARACTER IN STATEMENT NUMBER USAGE

Indicates an error in the format of the position where the statement label should appear.

*****SY** SYSTEM ERROR IN FORTRAN COMPILER

*****TM** SUBROUTINE HAS MORE THAN 60 ARGUMENTS

Indicates that a subroutine reference has more than 60 arguments or that the routine being compiled has more than 60 parameters.

*****TY** FORMAT ERROR IN TYPE STATEMENT

Indicates an error in the format of a TYPE statement.

*****UA** REFERENCE MADE TO AN ARRAY WHICH HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN DIMENSIONED

Indicates reference was made to an array which has not previously appeared in a DIMENSION statement.

*****UE** REFERENCE MADE TO AN I/O FILE WHICH DID NOT APPEAR ON HEADER CARD OF MAIN PROGRAM

Indicates a reference to an input/output file which was not listed in the header card of the main program.

*****US** A BINARY PROGRAM INCLUDED WAS NOT REFERENCED

Indicates that a subroutine on binary cards following the FORTRAN program and its FORTRAN subroutines has not been referenced.

*****VC** VARIABLE NAME CONFLICTS WITH A PRIOR USAGE

Indicates that a variable name appears which conflicts with some prior use.

*****VD** ARRAY WHOSE DIMENSIONS ARE ARGUMENTS TO THE SUBROUTINE OR FUNCTION
HAS BEEN MISUED

Indicates improper use of an array with variable dimensions.

*****XF** FORMAT ERROR IN THE EXPRESSIONS BEING PROCESSED

Indicates an error in the format of the expression currently being processed.

SUPPLEMENT TO FORTRAN REFERENCE MANUAL

The following FORTRAN object routine descriptions supplement the FORTRAN Reference Manual.

ALOG, ALOG10

These routines are complete revisions of their predecessors. The functions performed by the new versions, however, remain the same. Improvements have been made in speed, accuracy and storage requirements.

Method: $\text{ALOG10}(X) = \log_{10}(e) * \text{ALOG}(X)$

Let $X = 2^K * W$, $.5^{1/2} \leq W \leq 2^{1/2}$

$\log_e(X) = K * \log_e(2.0) + \log_e(W)$

$\log_e(W) = \log_e\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) \cong 2t - Q*t$

$$Q = \frac{n_1 Z + n_2 Z^2 + n_3 Z^3}{d_0 + d_1 Z + d_2 Z^2 + d_3 Z^3}, \quad Z = t^2$$

Other

Information:	A.	Time:	28 μ s for ALOG on 6600 32 μ s for ALOG10 on 6600
	B.	Storage:	33 words for ALOG 35 words for ALOG10
	C.	Accuracy:	ALOG: In the range $.5 \leq X \leq 2$, the maximum observed absolute error was 3.2E-15; for values of X outside this range the maximum observed relative error was 5.8E-15
	D.	Restrictions:	If $X \leq 0$, the result is set to infinity and the normal exit is taken

ERROR RETURNS:

For arguments listed in the left hand column in the table below, the result is set to the value given in the right hand column, and the normal exit is taken:

<u>Argument</u>	<u>Result</u>
$-\infty$	+ Indefinite
Negative	+ Indefinite
± 0	$-\infty$
$+\infty$	$+\infty$
$\pm$ Indefinite	+ Indefinite

ATAN, ATAN2

These routines are complete revisions of their predecessors. The functions performed by the new versions, however, remain the same. Improvements have been made in speed, accuracy, and storage requirements.

Method: Let $A = \text{ATAN}(X)$, then $-\pi/2 < A < \pi/2$.

Let $B = \text{ATAN2}(Y, X)$, then B is the argument of the complex number $X + iY$ and $-\pi \leq B \leq \pi$.

$$B = \begin{cases} \text{Sign}(Y) * \pi/2 & , X = 0 \\ \text{ATAN}(Y/X) & , X > 0 \\ \text{ATAN}(Y/X) + \text{sign}(Y) * \pi & , X < 0 \end{cases}$$

Let $P = \tan(\pi/16)$, $T = \tan(3\pi/16)$

$\text{ATAN}(W) = \text{sign}(W) * \text{ATAN}(V)$, $V = \text{ABS}(W)$

$\text{ATAN}(V) = \text{ATAN}(R) + C$, R and C defined below

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq V < P & R = V & C = 0.0 \\ P \leq V < 2^{1/2} - 1 & R = (V-P)/(1+V*P), & C = \pi/16 \\ 2^{1/2} - 1 \leq V < 1 & R = (V-T)/(1+V*T), & C = 3\pi/16 \\ 1 \leq V < 2^{1/2} + 1, & R = (1-V*T)/(V+T), & C = 5\pi/16 \\ 2^{1/2} + 1 \leq V & R = (1-V*P)/(V+P), & C = 7\pi/16 \\ \text{ATAN}(R) = R - R*Q, & Z = R^2, & \end{array}$$

$$Q = \frac{n_0 + n_1 Z + n_2 Z^2 + n_3 Z^3}{d_0 + d_1 Z + d_2 Z^2 + d_3 Z^3}$$

Other

- Information:
- A. Time: 290 μ s for ATAN on 6600
 - B. Storage: 52 words for ATAN
 - C. Accuracy: In ATAN when $X = .196$ the maximum observed absolute error was $4.6\text{E-}16$, and for all other values of X the maximum observed relative error was $1.0\text{E-}15$.
In ATAN2 when $|Y/X| = .196$ the maximum observed absolute error was $1.6\text{E-}15$, and for all other values of Y and X the maximum observed relative error was $3.7\text{E-}14$.
 - D. Restrictions: In ATAN2 if $X = Y = 0$ the result is set to indefinite and the normal return taken.

BUFEEI

BUFFER IN ROUTINE

This is a complete re-write of the BUFFER IN routine supplied with the COS system. The routine operates under the following revised specifications.

1. One and only one logical record is read each time BUFEEI is called. If the block length specified by the call is longer than the logical record, the excess block locations will not be changed by the read. If the logical record is longer than the block, the excess words in the logical record are passed over. They will be counted but not transmitted to the program area. The number of CM words in the logical record may be obtained by referencing LENGTH.
2. If the end of file flag has been set (and not cleared) by another routine, BUFEEI will abort the program with the diagnostic.
*BUF IN**ENDFILE Filename
3. The FORTRAN statement IF (UNIT, i) must be used after each call to BUFEEI to insure that the read operation is complete and to check for a file mark. An IF(EOF),i will not detect a file mark read by BUFEEI.
4. If the last operation on the file was a write operation, no data is available to be read. BUFEEI will abort the program when this situation occurs with the Dayfile diagnostic:
*BUF IN**LAST OP WRITE
*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX
5. If the starting address for the block is greater than the terminal address, BUFEEI will abort the program with the Dayfile diagnostic:
*BUF IN***FWA.GT.LWA
*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX
6. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been extended to include a DMP of the program's file name table (Loc 0 thru RA+N*3). Prior to the DMP the name of the unassigned file is stored at RA+N*3. The diagnostic is
*BUF IN**UNASSIGNED MEDIUM

BUFFEO

BUFFER OUT ROUTINE

This is a complete re-write of the BUFFER OUT routine supplied with the COS system. The routine operates under the following revised specifications.

1. One logical record is written each time the routine is called. The length of the record will be LWA-FWA+1. The record will consist of standard 512 word physical records and a short record or just a short record if the block length is less than 512 words. In cases where the block length is a multiple of 512, the logical record will end with a zero length record (end of record mark).

For BCD output on one-half inch tape the record consists of 136 character physical records. If the block length is less than 136 characters the physical record will be blank filled to 136 characters. If the block consists of several physical records the last record will be blank filled to 136 characters if necessary.

2. If the LWA is less than the FWA the program will be aborted and the following diagnostic will appear in the Dayfile:
 *BUF OUT**FWA.GT.LWA
 *CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX
3. The FORTRAN statement IF (UNIT,i) must be used between successive calls to BUFFEO involving the same file to insure that the write operation has completed. Since BUFFEO changes the buffer arguments for the file to point to the CM block specified in the call, calls to other READ/WRITE routines involving the same file may not follow any buffer operation until the pointers have been restored by the IF (UNIT, i) check.
4. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been similarly extended.

COS, SIN

These routines are complete revisions of their predecessors. The functions performed by the new versions, however, remain the same. Improvements have been made in speed, accuracy and storage requirements.

Method: Let $N = \lceil X/(PI/2) + .5 \rceil$, and

$R = X - N*PI/2$, then $|R| < PI/4$.

Let $K = N \bmod 4$, $K = 0, 1, 2, 3$, then

$\sin(X) = \sin(R + N*PI/2) = \sin(R + K*PI/2)$

$= \sin(R)*\cos(K*PI/2) + \cos(R)*\sin(K*PI/2)$

A similar formula is used for $\cos(X)$.

Depending upon K , either the sine or cosine of R is evaluated and complemented if necessary.

The sine and cosine of R are evaluated by polynomials of degree 11 and 12, respectively. These polynomials were telescoped from a truncated Taylor-Maclaurin power series of degree 15 and 14.

Other

Information:	A. Time:	243 μ s on 6600
	B. Storage:	46 words for both SIN and COS
	C. Accuracy:	The maximum observed absolute error for 10,000 values of X uniformly distributed in the basic range $ X \leq PI/4$ was $5.3 E - 15$ for both the sine and cosine. The maximum observed absolute error for 20,000 values of X uniformly distributed in the range $ X \leq 31.4$ was $6.1 E - 15$ for both the sine and cosine.
	D. Restrictions:	If $ X \geq 1.1 E14$ the result is set to indefinite and the normal return taken.

EXP

This routine is a complete revision of its predecessor. The function performed by the new version, however, remains the same. Improvements have been made in speed, accuracy and storage requirements.

Method: Let $N = \lceil X/\log_e(2.0) + .5 \rceil$, and
 $R = X - N * \log_e(2.0)$, then $|R| = \log_e(2.0) / 2$ and $e^X = 2^N * e^R$.
 $e^R = 1 + R + Q$,
 $Q = R * (R * B - Z * T) / (2 * B + Z * T - R * B)$
 $Z = R * R$, $T = 28 * Z + 2520$,
 $B = Z * Z + 420 * Z + 15120$.

Other

Information: A. Time: 26 μ s on 6600.
 B. Storage: 34 words.
 C. Accuracy: The maximum observed relative error for 70,000 values of X uniformly distributed in the range $|X| < .347$ was 3.8E-15. The maximum observed relative error for 435,000 values of X uniformly distributed over the range $-675.0 \leq X \leq 741.0$ was 5.0E-15.
 D. Restrictions: The result is set to zero if $X \leq -675.82$, it is set to +infinity if $X \geq 741.67$.

IOCHEK

IF UNIT ROUTINE

This is a new version of the IF UNIT routine. The routine operates under the following specifications.

1. A Recall has been added prior to taking the operation-not-complete (X6=1) exit.
2. IOCHEK restores the original buffer pointers in the RA block (IN=OUT=FIRST), insures that an EOR status has been returned by CIO on read operations, and sets the length of the logical record read in RA+5 prior to taking the operation complete (X6=0) exit.
3. No data should have been transmitted if the end of file (X6=1) exit is taken. The exception to this rule occurs if the external file medium is a 1/2" BCD tape. Since there are no logical record separators defined, a Buffer In will cause the reading of one file and a Buffer Out may cause the writing of several physical records.

INPUTB

BINARY INPUT ROUTINE

This is a modification of the binary input routine supplied with the COS system.

The modifications are:

1. One and only one logical record is read each time INPUTB is called. If the list is longer than the logical record the excess words in the list are ignored by the routine (i.e. no values are stored). Hence, these values will not be changed by the read statement.
2. An attempt to read past an uncleared end of file will cause a program abort. The end of file condition can be cleared by testing IF(Eof,l) for each file after the file mark has been read and prior to another attempt to read. The abort diagnostic sent to the Dayfile is

```
      BIN  INPUT**ENDFILE  filename
```
3. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been extended as previously described.

INPUTC

CODED INPUT ROUTINE

This is a modification of the coded input routine supplied with the COS system.

1. An attempt to read past an uncleared end of file will cause a program abort. The end of file condition can be cleared by testing IF(EOF, i) for end file after the file mark has been read and prior to another attempt to read. The end file condition for the file INPUT is set by either an end of file mark or a short record (end of logical record). It cannot be cleared within a FORTRAN program. The abort diagnostic sent to the Dayfile is

*BCD INPUT**ENDFILE filename

2. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been extended as previously described.
3. Conversion follows the specifications of Section 9 of the COS FORTRAN Manual ammended to include an RW specification (Alphanumeric, right justified with zero fill if necessary).
4. A FORMAT error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile.

*ERROR DATA INPUT*FORMAT NO. XX

*(diagnostic line)

*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX

The diagnostic will be one of the following:

*ILLEGAL FUNCTIONAL LETTER

*PAREN GROUP NOT CLOSED

*FIELD WIDTH ZERO

*EXCEEDED RECORD SIZE

*HOLLERITH FORMAT WITH LIST

5. A DATA error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile.

*LINE NO. XXX

*ERROR DATA INPUT*FORMAT NO. XXX

*(diagnostic line)

*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX

The diagnostic will be one of the following:

*ILLEGAL DATA IN FIELD

*DATA OVERFLOW

INPUTS

DECODE ROUTINE

This is a complete re-write of the decode routine supplied with the COS system. The routine operates under the following revised specifications:

1. The parameter (c) specifying the record length may be an arbitrary number of BCD characters .LE.150. The record starts with the leftmost character of the location specified by V and continues 10 BCD characters per CM word for c BCD characters or until a zero (no bits) character is encountered. If the record ends in the middle of a CM word, the remaining characters are ignored. Each record begins with a new CM word. The number of records processed by each call to INPUTS depends on the format and the length of the list. If c is greater than 150 the routine aborts the program and enters the following diagnostic in the Dayfile:

DECODE*CHAR/REC)150. CALL FROM XXXX

2. Conversion follows the specifications of Section 9 of the COS FORTRAN Reference Manual amended to include an RW specification (Alphanumeric, right justified with zero fill if necessary).
3. A Format error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile.

*ERROR DATA INPUT*FORMAT NO. XX

*(diagnostic line)

*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX

The diagnostic will be one of the following:

*ILLEGAL FUNCTION LETTER

*PAREN GROUP NOT CLOSED

*FIELD WIDTH ZERO

*EXCEEDED RECORD SIZE

*HOLLERITH FORMAT WITH LIST

4. A DATA error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile:

*LINE NO. XXX

*ERROR DATA INPUT*FORMAT NO. XX

*(diagnostic line)

*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX

The diagnostic will be one of the following:

*ILLEGAL DATA IN FIELD

*DATA OVERFLOW

LENGTH

LENGTH OF RECORD FUNCTION

1. LENGTH returns the length in CM words of the last logical record transmitted from a file by a BUFFER IN statement.
2. LENGTH will not return a correct value unless it is preceded by an IF (UNIT,i) statement that indicates operation complete.

OUTPTB

BINARY OUTPUT ROUTINE

This is a modification of the binary output routine supplied with the COS system.

The modifications are:

1. One logical record is written each time OUTPTB is called.
2. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been extended as previously described.

OUTPTC

CODED OUTPUT ROUTINE

This is a modification of the coded output routine supplied with the COS system.

The modifications are:

1. For file OUTPUT only a line count is kept. If this count exceeds the count specified for the program it causes a program abort. The abort diagnostic entered in the Dayfile is
**OUTPUT FILE*LINE LIMIT EXCEEDED*
2. The UNASSIGNED MEDIUM diagnostic has been extended as previously described.
3. Conversion follows the specifications of Section 9 of the COS FORTRAN Reference Manual amended to include an Rw specification (Alphanumeric, right justified in field if necessary), and the note, for Iw conversion, if the integer is greater than 2**48-1 a double R is placed right justified in the field.
4. A FORMAT error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile:
*ERROR DATA OUTPUT*FORMAT NO. XX
*(diagnostic line)
*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX
The diagnostic will be one of the following:
*ILLEGAL FUNCTIONAL LETTER
*PAREN GROUP NOT CLOSED
*EXCEEDED RECORD SIZE
*FIELD WIDTH ZERO
*FIELD WIDTH .LE. DECIMAL WIDTH
*HOLLERITH FORMAT WITH LIST
5. Data errors are flagged with an * on the listing.

OUTPTS

ENCODE ROUTINE

This is a complete re-write of the encode routine supplied with the COS system. The routine operates under the following revised specifications:

1. The parameter (c) specifying the record length may be an arbitrary number of BCD characters .LE.150. The record starts with the leftmost character of the locations specified by V and continues 10 BCD characters per CM word for c BCD characters or until a zero (no bits) character is encountered. If the record ends in the middle of a CM word (or is terminated by a zero character) the remaining characters are filled with blanks. Each record begins with a new CM word. The number of records processed by each call to OUTPTS depends on the Format and the length of the list. If c is greater than 150 the routine aborts the program and enters the following diagnostic in the Dayfile.

```
ENCODE**CHAR/REC )150. CALL FROM XXXX
```

2. Conversion follows the specifications of Section 9 of the COS FORTRAN Manual amended to include an Rw specification (Alphanumeric, right justified in field if necessary), and the note, for Iw conversion, if the integer is greater than 2**48-1 a double R is placed right justified in the field.
3. A FORMAT error produces the following standard diagnostic in the Dayfile.

```
*ERROR DATA OUTPUT*FORMAT NO.XX
```

```
*(diagnostic line)
```

```
*CALL FROM ADDRESS XXXX
```

The diagnostic will be one of the following:

```
*ILLEGAL FUNCTIONAL LETTER
```

```
*PAREN GROUP NOT CLOSED
```

```
*EXCEEDED RECORD SIZE
```

```
*FIELD WIDTH ZERO
```

```
*FIELD WIDTH .LE. DECIMAL WIDTH
```

```
*HOLLERITH FORMAT WITH LIST
```

4. Data errors are flagged with an * on the listing.

RANF

This routine is a complete revision of its predecessor. The multiplicative congruential method for generating pseudo-random numbers is retained with the exception that a different multiplier is used. This multiplier eliminates a third order serial correlation in the unit cube which was present in the previous generator. Unlike the previous routine the argument of the function determines the action to be taken by RANF. If the argument is zero, the routine returns a new random number for the value of the function. If the argument is negative, the last random number is returned for the value of the function. Since any particular random number is determined by its immediate predecessor, the last random number produced can be useful for restart purposes. If the argument is positive, it is used as the beginning of a new sequence of random numbers. The value of the function under these conditions is meaningless.

SQRT

This routine is a complete revision of its predecessor. The function performed by the new version, however, remains the same. Improvements have been made in speed, accuracy and storage requirements.

Method:

To calculate SQRT (X)

Let $X = 2^N * W$, $.5 \leq W < 1$, N is an integer.

$N = 2K + r$, $r * N \geq 0$,

$r = -1, 0, +1$, then $X^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^K * 2^{r/2} * W^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Let $B = .585786W + .420495$ be the
initial approximation to $W^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

Let $C =$ result of two Newton's iterations using B as the
initial guess to $W^{\frac{1}{2}}$, then

$$4C = \frac{(B^2 + W)^2 + 4B^2W}{B(B^2 + W)}$$

$$D = 2X^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{K-1} 2^{r/2} (4C)$$

$$X^{\frac{1}{2}} = .25 * D + X/D$$

Other

Information

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A. Time: | 17.5 usec on 6600 |
| B. Storage: | 26 words |
| C. Accuracy: | The maximum observed relative error for 200,000 arguments uniformly distributed between .25 and 4.0 was 3.5E-15

In addition 199,999 of the 200,000 results gave exact agreement with the true value when it was rounded to single precision. |
| D. Restrictions: | If $X < 0$, the result is set to indefinite and a normal return is taken. |